

JPRS 77322

5 February 1981

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2354



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets {} are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

5 February 1981

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2354

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Swazi-South African Hydro-Power Talks Reported (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 14, 15 Jan 81).....	1
Lesutswana River Considered Water Dependence Claim Denied	
Swaziland Railways Plans To Service Kadake Area (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 13 Jan 81).....	3
Briefs	
Secret SA-Angola Talks	4
Chad Praises Libyan Assistance	4
Libyan MIG Fighter Crashes	4

## ANGOLA

Briefs	
Danish Cooperate Released	5
Italian Missionary Murdered	5
Oil Wells	5

## BOTSWANA

Meat Commission Starts New Grading System (DAILY NEWS, 31 Dec 80).....	6
---	---

## CHAD

Victorious Coalition Threatened by Internal Dissension (Pierre Biarnes; LE MONDE, 30 Dec 80).....	7
Conditions in Ndjamena Following War's End Noted (Stephen Powell; SUNDAY NEWS, 11 Jan 81).....	9
Impending Formation of Court To Try Habre Announced (LE MONDE, 28-29 Dec 80).....	10

## DJIBOUTI

Party Newspaper To Be a Monthly Publication (LA NATION DJIBOUTI, 11 Dec 80).....	11
Soviet Red Crescent, Canadian Red Cross Drought Aid Presented (LA NATION DJIBOUTI, 11 Dec 80).....	12
Exiled Opposition Member Seeks To Return (LA NATION DJIBOUTI, 11 Dec 80).....	14

## GABON

Briefs	
New Crude Oil Prices	15

## GHANA

Nkrumahist, Divergent Tendencies of PNP Reviewed (WEST AFRICA, 15 Dec 80).....	16
Multi-Faceted Nkrumahism Nkrumahist Theory, Practice	
Poor Government Performance in State Enterprises Claimed (DAILY GRAPHIC, 15 Dec 80; GHANAIAN TIMES, 16 Dec 80).....	26
Past Failures Noted, Editorial Warning About Firestone Takeover	
Predictions, Suggestions for Future Gold Production (DAILY GRAPHIC, 8 Jan 81).....	28
Estimated Revenues Potential Deposits, by Charles Torkomoo	
Bank Governor Denies Cedi Devaluation Plans (Breda Atta-Quayson; DAILY GRAPHIC, 3 Jan 81).....	30
Exploration of Natural Resources Should Be Pursued (Editorial; DAILY GRAPHIC, 16 Dec 80).....	31
Briefs	
OPEC loan	32
PNP Party Line Enforcement	32
Government Salaries	32
'Moral Reform' Movement Initiated	33

## KENYA

### Briefs

Ministers leave for Conference	34
'Political Bickering' Warning Issued	34

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Briefs

Insurgents' Successes Claimed	35
-------------------------------	----

## NAMIBIA

### Briefs

Transfers in Air Force	36
------------------------	----

## NIGERIA

Various Strike Actions Reported in Country (NEW NIGERIAN, various dates).....	37
--	----

Journalists Held, Released, by Bala Dan Abu  
 Replacement Journalists Drafted, by Bala Dan Abu  
 Teachers Said Still Adamant, by Mike Reis  
 Kaduna Journalists' Criticism  
 Denial of Allegation  
 Kaduna School Teachers, by Mike Reis  
 Pankshin Glass Factory, by M. A. Aliyu Biu  
 Statement on Teachers' Strike, by Mohammed Bomoi  
 Journalists' Agreement Said Broken  
 Katsina Strike Called Off

Niger State Governor Explains Cabinet Reshuffle (Ibrahim A. Biu; NEW NIGERIAN, 7, 6 Jan. 81).....	43
--	----

Deputy Governor Criticized  
 Civil Servants' Boycott

Controversial Lokoja Dam Said Canceled for Good (NEW NIGERIAN, 5, 6 Jan 81).....	46
---	----

Minister's Explanation, by Gboyeya Amobonye  
 Decision Praised, Editorial

Journalists Asked To Report More Objectively (NEW NIGERIAN, 6 Jan 81).....	48
---	----

## SOUTH AFRICA

Ian Smith Interviewed, Expresses Fear for Future in Zimbabwe (Ian Smith Interview; THE CITIZEN, 20 Jan 81).....	49
--	----

Nursing Association To Go Multiracial (THE CITIZEN, 20 Jan 81).....	51
'CITIZEN' Comments on U.S. Inauguration, Hostages (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 20 Jan 81).....	52
NP Giving Priority to Scheduling of Next Election (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 20 Jan 81).....	55
Coal Sales Increase, Profits Drop (THE CITIZEN, 20 Jan 81).....	57
Expansion of Richard's Bay Coal Facilities Reported (Gordon Knowler; THE CITIZEN, 20 Jan 81).....	58
Briefs	
Fertilizer Deal With USSR	60
Comments on Haig Appointment	60

#### SWAZILAND

Nsibandze Warns of World's Dangers (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 16 Jan 81).....	61
Japanese Help in Coal Probe Reported (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 12 Jan 81).....	63

#### TANZANIA

Tremendous Progress in Zanzibar Since Revolution Noted (Editorial; DAILY NEWS, 13 Jan 81).....	64
Jumbe Calls for Hard Work To Implement Development (Isaac Mrunu; DAILY NEWS, 13 Jan 81).....	66
Measures To Improve Distribution of Essential Goods Urged (DAILY NEWS, 12, 13 Jan 81).....	67
Need for Supervision of Distribution, Editorial Tanga Region Meat Shortages	
Prime Minister Stresses Need for Expanded Output of Crops (Abdallah Yakuti; DAILY NEWS, 10 Jan 81).....	69

SWAZI-SOUTH AFRICAN HYDRO-POWER TALKS REPORTED

Lusutswana River Considered

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

WATER TALKS between South Africa and Swaziland were expected to resume in Cape Town today, government sources confirmed in Mbabane yesterday.

The Swaziland delegation to the talks comprising two Cabinet Ministers and officials was due to leave Swaziland for Cape Town today. The Ministers are Dr. V.S. Lefbrandt, Minister for Works, Power and Communications and Mr. R.V. Dlamini, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The talks are expected to centre around the Lusutswana River whose water will be used in the proposed E40 million hydro-power station in the Sipocosisi area.

The river flows into Swaziland from South Africa and the Republic will be asked to allow a certain amount of water from the river to flow into this country.

This hydro-power project is dependent on the water from this river and without it, the scheme would be a complete failure, according to a government source.

Another river causing some concern to the Swazi authorities is the Komati river which also flows from the Republic. South Africa has already dammed this river as a result of which water flowing to the Sand River Dam at Tshaneni is reported to be insufficient.

On top of this, South Africa expects Swaziland to allow some more water from this river to flow back to the Republic - to Mafikeng area in The Eastern Transvaal.

The Komati river originates from South Africa and passes through this country and back to the Eastern Transvaal.

The Swaziland delegation is expected back by the weekend.

# Water Dependence Claim Denied

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The Chief Executive Officer of the Swaziland Electricity Board, Mr. Ken Thomson, has described as "totally incorrect" a claim reported in the Times this week that without water released from South Africa, the new hydro electric project on the Usutshwana river would be a complete failure.

A government official told the Times this week that the water talks in Cape Town between Swaziland and South African officials would among other issues centre around the Usushwana river whose water will be used in the proposed power station.

He said South Africa would also be asked to let certain amount of water to flow into Swaziland if this project is to be a success. Without this water, the project, he said, would be a complete failure.

Mr. Thomson told the Times that more than 80 percent of the water in the Usushwana river at the point where the dam is to be built accrues from within the border of Swaziland.

"Although the SEB welcomes any flow of water across the border in this river, this flow is not desperate issue that was indicated in and does not affect the decision to proceed with the project," he said.

Tender for this E40 million project is expected to be out by August this year and the new hydro electric power station should be commissioned early in 1984.

CSO: 4420



SWAZILAND RAILWAYS PLANS TO SERVICE KADAKE AREA

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Jan 81 p 2

[Text]

THERE ARE indications that rail traffic might develop from the KaDake area at Ngwenya and from mining operations in South Africa which are close enough to KaDake to consider using it as a rail head to Maputo.

Its annual report to Swaziland Railway says of the future of KaDake that the section of the rail line from Maseru to this iron ore terminal crosses mountainous country which experiences heavy storms in the summer months.

Maintenance work, according to the report, are heavy, but despite this loss of iron ore traffic it has been decided not to lift this section of track for the time being.

"Traffic other than iron ore is minimal at present but there are numerous indications that such traffic might develop from the KaDake area from mining interests in the Republic of South Africa which operate close enough to KaDake to consider using it as a rail head to Maputo," it says.

During the next financial year the railway, deprived of the revenue from iron ore, faces an even more serious loss situation which it is anticipated will continue until the through traffic to be generated by the proposed northern link - Mphahlele to Komatipoort - and the coal

traffic from the Tlokweng area materialise.

The report adds that during this period a subsidy from the Swaziland government or some form of bridging finance will be necessary if the Railway is to continue operating.

It is reported that the approval of government for the construction of the northern link to Komatipoort has been delayed, but it is hoped, with some confidence, that progress can be made with the planning and design stage during the present financial year.

"The objection of the northern link is the attraction of through traffic such as rock phosphate, phosphoric acid, fruit, timber, ores and minerals and other goods from certain areas of the Transvaal via the shorter rail route than provided to the coast.

The first quarter of the financial year saw a sharp upturn in the volume of traffic carried on the southern rail link with the South African Railways system at Golela.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

SECRET SA-ANGOLA TALKS--Geneva--Top-secret, high-level talks between South Africa and Angola were the key factor in making possible the multiparty talks on South-West Africa which begin the day after tomorrow. The talks, which began at Angola's initiative, were carried out over several months at several secret locations, including an island on the coast of Africa and in Europe. High South African officials took part, and the Angolan Government was represented by high diplomatic and military personnel. The talks were so secret that even the Western contact group on South-West Africa and the so-called African frontline states were not aware of them. [Excerpts] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Jan 81 pp 1, 2]

CHAD PRAISES LIBYAN ASSISTANCE--Beirut, 19 Jan (Jamahiriya News Agency)--Mr Acyl Ahmat Alkabache, the Chadian minister of foreign affairs, hailed the ties between the Chadian and Libyan peoples and expressed the Chadian people's gratitude towards the Libyan assistance which greatly contributed to bringing the war in the country to a halt. In an interview with the Lebanese weekly magazine AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI, Mr Ahmat said that the Jamahiriya was the only country which responded to our appeal. He also condemned the French Government's hostile stand towards the Libyan and Chadian peoples and said that France has no right to speak on behalf of the Chadian people or intervene on their affairs. He went on to say that France has ambitions in Chad but the people will resist any attempt made by France in their determination to secure the country's independence and sovereignty. [Text] [LD201022 Tripoli JANA in English 1643 GMT 19 Jan 81]

LIBYAN MIG FIGHTER CRASHES--Ndjamena, 20 Jan (AFP)--A Libyan MIG fighter crashed at midday on Sunday in a sandy area northwest of Ndjamena while it was making an exhibition flight over the Chadian capital. The pilot, whose nationality could not be determined, was burned to death, official sources from Chad announced on Monday. The exact type of aircraft and the reasons for the accident are still unknown. The inhabitants of Kousseri on the Cameroonian side of the Chari River could observe several flights over Ndjamena by two Libyan MIG aircraft. Then, one of them flew off suddenly and disappeared over the Farcha toward the airport runway, from where a thick column of smoke rose up into the sky. [Text] [AB201906 Paris AFP in French 1812 GMT 20 Jan 81]

CSO: 4400

## BRIEFS

**DANISH COOPERANT RELEASED**--Peter Holm-Gregersen, a Danish cooperant specializing in the protection of wildlife who had been arrested and imprisoned in Angola on 29 November 1980 when he was at the Zambian border (in a sparsely populated area, was located and released thanks to the joint demarches by the governments of Copenhagen and Lusaka. He reportedly does not seem to have suffered during his 6-week incarceration and is now back in Zambia. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Jan 81 p 6]

**ITALIAN MISSIONARY MURDERED**--Rome, 6 Jan--Elements of the Angolan counter-revolutionary group FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) murdered Italian missionary Piergiorgio Cavdeon on Friday in Sanza Bombo, 800 km from Luanda, members of the victim's family announced in Rome today. The missionary, brother of Remigio Cavdeon, editor of the Christian Democratic newspaper IL POPOLO, was murdered while traveling to Luanda, from where he was supposed to fly to Italy. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jan 81 p 8]

**OIL WELLS**--Two new oil wells 3,000 and 5,000 meters deep are being drilled at the Angolan Petroleum (Petrangol) complex at Senguela, in Soyo township, Zaire Province. Petrangol began prospecting in Soyo in 1959 and their activities now cover an area of 1,500 sq m. [as heard] The first oil deposits were discovered at Cabeça de Cobra in 1968 and pumping began in 1974. In Soyo Petrangol has 483 workers, of whom 57 are foreign nationals. It has 100 inland prospecting centers, while Petrobras Petroleum Company carries out marine prospecting. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 26 Jan 81 LD/EA]

CSO: 4401

## MEAT COMMISSION STARTS NEW GRADING SYSTEM

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 31 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

The Botswana Meat Commission yesterday announced that when the abattoir re-opens on January 5 next year after its annual maintenance shut-down, a new grading system is to be introduced by the Department of Veterinary Services. The new system reduces the number of grades from the present seven to four, and creates a new grade called "MANUFACTURING."

The old system was identical to the South African grades and was used so that whole carcasses could be sold on that market. As all meat is now deboned, the old system is no longer applicable. The MANUFACTURING grade has been introduced to cater for cattle whose meat is used for canning.

The objects of this new system are: to enable production to be matched to the overseas market requirements, to encourage farmers to market their cattle at an earlier age and thus increase the cattle carrying capacity of the country and to discourage farmers from keeping old oxen and cows whose meat is of low value.

It is expected that by applying the new grading system the value of Botswana meat overseas will be enhanced which should result in better producer prices in future.

Technical descriptions of these new grades have been published in Gazette Notice S.I. No. 141 of 1980 as the Grading of Carcasses (Amendment) Regulation 1980 dated 19 December 1980 and will be published in the AgriNews.

The prices paid for the various grades as from January 1, 1981 will be as follows:-

GRADE	SOUND	DETAINED	CONDEMNED
SUPER	130	104.00	91.00
1	120	96.00	84.00
2	110	88.00	77.00
3	100	80.00	70.00
3	100	80.00	70.00
Manufacturing	75		15.00

These prices represent an estimated increase of 15% over the prices paid during 1980.

P30 will be paid for an animal off-loaded dead in trucks instead of the present P10 per animal.

## VICTORIOUS COALITION THREATENED BY INTERNAL DISSENSION

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Dec 80 p 6

[Article by LE MONDE special correspondent Pierre Biarnes]

[Text] While no incident is reported in Ndjamena, on Sunday, 28 December, Sudan asked Nigeria to reject Chad's and Libya's request to extradite Hisssein Habre. However, it is not known where the head of the defeated Armed Forces of the North has been since the peace conference held in Lagos on 23 December.

In the Chadian capital the Americans found a sizeable amount of communications and secret coding equipment on the premises of their embassy pillaged and devastated during the fighting. According to the Egyptian newspaper, AL AHRAM, the Libyans are said to have lost 520 men during the seizure of the Chadian capital.

Ndjamena--There are no more ministers or even presidency in Chad's capital. The facilities capable of housing them have been devastated, the furniture pillaged and the files scattered. The officials, who fled months ago, have no offices in which to work. In Chad, the "modern" state inherited from colonialism no longer exists.

After Hisssein Habre's defeat, Messars Koukouni Oueddei and especially Aycl Ahmet, Colonel Qadhdhafi's henchman, have been dominating the situation for the moment. But how will they command the attention of Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue's "southerners" who are by far the most numerous and who, having benefited from education, have controlled the public services?

No quarter of Ndjamena is more exclusively controlled by a single faction. The military police, established to restore order in the city and disarm guerrillas, is made up of a mixture of factions. The cabinet reshuffle, which is expected to bring about a rapid replacement of the "rebellious" members of a fictitious government, will undoubtedly result in the same search for balance. However, we may have cause to dread what will happen when GUNT [Provisional National Union Government] will have "digested" its

victory. Having the weakest backers, Koukouni Ouéddei is logically expected to lose his office, and a test of strength could oppose Aycl Ahmat, supported by Libya, to Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue's "southerners," assured of France's support. Ndjamena Europeans, who are already outlining this hypothesis, are even anticipating the possibility of a "partitioning" of Chad.

0550

CSO: 4400

## CONDITIONS IN NDJAMENA FOLLOWING WAR'S END NOTED

Der es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 11 Jan 81 p 2

(Article by Stephen Powell)

(Text)

A 13-YEAR-OLD girl, with a Kalashnikov submachine-gun slung over her shoulder, stood controlling the traffic at a military check-point near central NDjamena, the capital of Chad.

The girl did not attract a second glance, for guns have become part of the way of life in this Central African state which has suffered 14 years of intermittent civil war.

The last round of fighting — from March until mid-December — turned the capital into a virtual ghost town. Most of the civilians fled, leaving the rival armies to fight it out with a motley array of home-made tanks, machine-guns and artillery.

Few buildings in the centre of NDjamena remain unscathed and some, such as the Roman Catholic Cathedral, are in ruins.

Across the road from the Cathedral, looters have been at work in Chad's national museum, although many valuable exhibits remain untouched. One of the city's many unregarded shells lies embedded in the museum floor after it crashed through the ceiling.

This was an unusual war. Fighters on both sides took

things as a temporary pastime. Battles stopped for breakfast and lunch.

Mahamat Hameen, an 18-year-old who fought for President Goukouni Oueddei's victorious, armed People's Forces (FAP), said: "We adopted... the same rhythm as at school. We went out and fought in the morning and then had a rest at lunch-time."

Some modern soldiers, however, did catch on. Mahamat Hameen said he and his comrades went into battle with their Kalashnikov in one hand and a mini-cassette player in the other. These young fighters, of President Goukouni, a Muslim from the remote northern deserts, listened to western disco music as they fought the armed forces of the north (FAN) led by former Defence Minister Hissene Habre.

"Ah — Saturday Night Fever! It gets you going," said Mahamat, smiling grimly. Among the disco tunes they played to boost morale was "staying alive".

Tentative estimates are that last year alone about 5,000 people died in the fighting which ended after thousands of Libyan troops swung the military balance in

the president's favour. The Libyan involvement has caused unrest among neighbouring countries. A meeting of African leaders in Lagos, Nigeria, last week did not condemn Libya outright but called on all countries to keep out of Chad's internal affairs.

Large-scale attacks on the way were few and outposts attacked difficult. Many fighters had relatives on the other side who gave advance warning of attacks.

There has been peace in NDjamena since December 15, when Mr Habre's forces fled the city.

But after so much bloodshed, the civilian population is in no hurry to return. In any case, the city could not now support the 200,000 refugees living across the Chari River in neighbouring Cameroon. There is little drinking water or electricity.

NDjamena has reasonably, supplies of food, but money is scarce.

Even before the war Chad was one of the poorest countries in the world. In the market lepers beg, and even government ministers have had to manage without pay.

This is a city entirely without the apparatus of modern international life.

## IMPENDING FORMATION OF COURT TO TRY HABRE ANNOUNCED

Paris LE MONDE in French 28-29 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Ndjamena (AFP)--On Friday, 26 December, President Goukouni Oueddei announced the imminent formation of a special court of justice charged with trying Hissain Habre, head of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN), presently in exile.

The president of the Provisional National Union Government (GUNT) called Mr Habre a "great criminal" and indicated that steps would be taken to have him extradited. "There are no prisoners of war throughout the country," he added.

Goukouni Oueddei also said that Libya had not "invaded" Chad. He expressed pleasure at the failure of certain participants at the Lagos conference on Chad, who wanted particularly to condemn Tripoli.

In Goukouni Oueddei's opinion, the Libyan presence in Chad is a matter of sending "technicians, civilians and doctors," who will particularly engage in repairing the control tower at the Ndjamena airport, restoring the telecommunications network and setting up welfare centers and hospitals.

Concerning Libya's occupation of the Aouzou Strip at the extreme north of the country since June 1973, the GUNT president said he considered this a "fait accompli," handed down by Tombalbaye's former regime. "No one can meddle in to divide Chad and Libya," he added.

Lastly, the GUNT president said he was "impatiently awaiting a gesture of good will" from France which, according to him, has not yet arrived.

8568  
CSO: 4400



PARTY NEWSPAPER TO BE A MONTHLY PUBLICATION

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 11 Dec 80 p 12

[Article: "Important RPP meeting: 'LE PROGRES' to be a monthly"]

[Text] The permanent secretariat committee of the Popular Rally for Progress party (RPP) held its second meeting last Sunday evening in party headquarters on 13th Avenue.

The meeting of heads of various administrative and party sections, chaired by Omar Chiridon, permanent secretary, took up the question of the formation of an editorial committee for the party newspaper, LE PROGRES.

The work at this meeting was directed primarily toward the content of the next issue of this paper which will henceforth appear once a month, to better inform the people of Djibouti of the activities of the RPP.

The party's permanent secretary and the editorial committee will meet at a special work session the first Sunday of each month as well as in the middle of the month.

8693

CSO: 4400

DJIBOUTI

SOVIET RED CRESCENT, CANADIAN RED CROSS DROUGHT AID PRESENTED

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI In French 11 Dec 80 p 3

[Article: "Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Gift to the Victims of Drought in Djibouti"]

[Excerpt] Last Thursday during a ceremony at the port, Soviet ambassador to Djibouti, Victor Aleksandrovich Peryashkin, presented Djibouti Red Crescent director Abdi Khaireh with a gift of medicine, food and clothing from the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent to aid victims of the drought.

"This humanitarian gift is a sign of the ties of friendship which bind our two countries," said the Soviet ambassador in presenting the gift.

Khaireh in turn warmly thanked the Soviet humanitarian organizations.

Their two short speeches follow:

"At a time when the Djibouti Government and social services and especially the Red Cross are attempting to mobilize forces to help those stricken by drought, I am honored to present you with this gift of medicine, food and children's clothing from the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent.

This humanitarian aid is a sign of the ties of friendship which bind our two countries, a friendship based on mutual respect, a dedication to the ideals of peace and of social and economic progress.

The Soviet Union greatly admires the policy designed to transform the Republic of Djibouti into a land of meetings and exchanges, as proclaimed by His Excellency President of the Republic Hassan Gouled Aptidon, a policy which has already born its first fruits as shown by the establishment of good relations with neighboring countries, by the development of wide-spread links with foreign countries, by the unity and international prestige of the country.

The Soviet Union bases its relations with the Republic of Djibouti on complete equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs. Our chief of state, Leonid Brezhnev, has said, "Respect for the sacred right of every country and of every people to choose for themselves their own path of development is an unshakable principle of Soviet foreign policy."

"In presenting you today with this gift for the victims of the drought, I express the hope that this modest contribution to the measures already taken by the government and in the public sector in Djibouti will help you to quickly recover from the devastating effects of this natural tragedy which has struck your country."

"Permit me to express to you here in the name of the president of the Djibouti Red Cross and in my own name our warmest and most sincere thanks for this gift from your humanitarian organizations for our people suffering because of the drought."

Please also accept our sincere appreciation of the timeliness of your generous contribution, since the present condition of those affected by the drought is quite critical. We want you to know that we remain confident that your help will be continuous and appropriate."

In addition, it is fitting to note that Khat (translation unknown) importers have released 5 million Djibouti francs to aid the victims of the drought.

It should also be noted that the International Red Cross, whose main offices are in Geneva, has sent a doctor and three nurses to Djibouti from the Canadian Red Cross in order to aid drought victims and refugees in the Republic of Djibouti. This team will aid drought victims and refugees for three months in the camps at Ali-Sabieh, Hol-Hol, Mouloud and Ali-Adde. Some of the medicine to be used by this medical team has already arrived. This mobile team has been in operation since last Tuesday.

8691

CSO: 4400

DJIBOUTI

EXILED OPPOSITION MEMBER SEEKS TO RETURN

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 11 Dec 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Chehem Daoud Chehem: 'I Wish to Return to Djibouti'"]

[Text] Former minister and Djibouti opposition member Chehem Daoud Chehem, in exile in France since 1978, has announced his intention to return to Djibouti if the authorities drop prosecution of him for "incidents which belong to the past."

In a "statement to the press" released Tuesday by the Djibouti Embassy in Paris, Chehem Daoud Chehem, who was Health minister from 1967-1968 in what was then the French Territory of Afars and Issas, praises "the courageous policies of President Hassan Gouled," which, he says, have made Djibouti into "the primary stabilizing force" in the Horn of Africa.

"Thus, every citizen," he noted, "has the urgent duty to support this work of peace and of justice and to refrain from criminal actions which serve only to destroy it."

"This is why," he continued, "I have decided to end my exile (...); if, therefore, the authorities in my country accept the sincerity of my statements and give up the prosecution they began against me for incidents which belong to the past, I am ready to return to Djibouti and to take up my responsibilities as a citizen."

8693

CBO: 4400

GABON

BRIEFS

NEW CRUDE OIL PRICES--Gabon has just officially announced an increase in the prices of its crude oil with retroactive to 1 January. This was announced on Wednesday by the Ministry of Mines, Power and Hydraulic Resources. The new prices effective from 1 January are as follows: mandji: \$39.548 per barrel; gamba: \$40.77 per barrel; and lucina: \$41.90 per barrel. [Text]  
[AB231721 Libreville L'UNION in French 16 Jan 81 p 1]

CBO: 4400

# NKRUMAHIST, DIVERGENT TENDENCIES OF PNP REVIEWED

Multi-Faceted Nkrumahism

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80 p 2531

[Excerpts]

THERE WERE several Kwame Nkrumahs: the man who inspired Ghana and the whole of Africa with noble ideals of freedom and justice; the man who reduced Ghana to bankruptcy under a cruel and inefficient dictatorship; the committed socialist; and the pragmatist who obtained international capital so that the Volta Dam could be built.

The People's National Party that won the election last year and brought President Limann to power has often claimed to be Nkrumahist and to be following in the footsteps of the great Osagyefo and his CPP. What exactly this means — which Nkrumah the party is following — has become a matter of acute political controversy in Ghana, threatening a split in the ranks of the PNP. Also involved in the dispute is the ability of Dr. Limann — a political novice before he was brought into the limelight as PNP presidential candidate — to assert his authority over his party. An important three-part article reflects the views of those close to the President.

The article is bound to stir up disagreement. The first thing to be said is that discussions on this sort of real political issue are greatly to be preferred to discussions on such irrelevancies as what Flight Lieutenant Rawlings actually said at the *Daily Graphic*. Ghana is now completely committed to civilian politics. Alignments are fluid: the PNP is uncertain in some ways about its basic stance; the PFP has serious leadership problems; the UNC has left the government coalition; Frank Bernasko's ACP seems unlikely to stand by itself for much longer; a new left-wing alliance might do better than the failed SDF; and so on. The point on which everyone is agreed is that the military has no political role to play; it has demonstrated beyond redemption since 1966 its incompetence and corruptibility. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings may still command some attention, but he does not offer any sort of alternative to the political struggle.

A second point is that what Ghana needs most desperately at the moment is economic salvation, and on this "Nkrumahism" gives little help. However one interprets the underlying philosophy of Dr. Nkrumah, the brutal facts are that he failed to solve Ghana's economic problems.

The army took over and the successive regimes (apart from the brief interlude of civilian rule under Dr. Busia) of Ankrah, Afrifa, Acheampong, Akuffo and Rawlings made what was already hopeless infinitely worse. Thus "Nkrumahism" is hardly likely to help President Limann now in his Canute-like task of turning back the tide. He and his ministers have made clear that they do not have any secret formula for instant success. Ghana has to produce more and spend less, and this can only be brought about by difficult and detailed work, edging forward in specific areas.

On the political side, the argument has been complicated because some of the leading PNP supporters of a "purer Nkrumahism" are the same people who betrayed Dr. Nkrumah himself after 1966. But leaving personalities aside, the Limann faction do seem to have a strong case in arguing that the "People's Revolutionary League for Ghana", for instance, are confused in their demand that the PNP should be a revolutionary party based on the principles of "democratic centralism". The reality is that the PNP is (and must be, if it is to stay within the constitution and win elections) a mass party spanning the whole range of political ideas.

Inflexible ideology is thus impossible politically, illegal constitutionally, and something that Ghana cannot afford economically. But idealism is different. It should be possible — and it is certainly desirable — to pursue the ideals of Nkrumah while avoiding the errors of actual CPP rule up to 1966. Moral regeneration is urgently necessary and a great figure from the past could provide inspiration.

#### Nkrumahist Theory, Practice

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Dec 80, 22/29 Dec 80, 5 Jan 81

[15 Dec 80 pp 2533-35]

[Excerpts]

This is the beginning of a three-part article written by a Ghanaian correspondent in close touch with the leadership of the ruling People's National Party of Ghana. The articles raise fundamental questions about Ghanaian politics: to what extent is the PNP the successor of the CPP? What is "Nkrumahism"? and is it

relevant to modern Ghana? Does the need for pragmatism override ideological considerations? The articles give an authoritative answer of what the thinking is of the present leadership of the PNP. They are likely to cause controversy within the party and a lively debate throughout Ghana.

AN IDEOLOGICAL non-starter which has managed to generate much public debate and even heated controversy since the assumption of office of the PNP administration is the relations which are supposed to exist or be absent between the Limann Government and the ideas, ideals, teachings and practical achievement of the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

Fierce, though woolly, attacks have often been made within and outside PNP circles that the Limann administration used the late Osagyefo's name to win the elections but since assuming office has been pursuing policies which are a complete betrayal of the teachings of the leader from whose name the PNP had derived its electoral victory.

What the critics and ideological theorists seem to overlook is that *the PNP is a new party and not just the old and banned CPP revisiting Ghana as an illegal immigrant*. But for this fact, the PNP would not even have qualified to enter the lists for the parliamentary and presidential campaigns in April-July, 1979. In addition, its presentation of new faces with clean records was an asset which outmatched the efforts of all its rivals. Its electoral victory was, therefore, due more to this than to the emotional claims and illegal outpourings of some of its members who have tended to over-emphasise the CPP and Nkrumahism, which were, and are still, banned by the decrees and electoral regulations in force in Ghana.

Of some particular nuisance have been some pronouncements made on the platforms of the so-called "Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards", the former director of the Kwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute, the managing editor of the *People's Evening News*, and others who claim to be the only true repositories of Nkrumah's ideas, ideals and ideology. Indeed, they seem to claim to personify Nkrumahism not only more perfectly than the PNP but, perhaps, even more than the Osagyefo himself had ever done. However, this has not surprised or annoyed the genuine present leadership and numerous,

silent and dedicated workers of the PNP since they know the attitudes of tortured consciences of renegades only too well.

The late Osagyefo headed governments of various shapes and compositions from the time he became leader of government business in 1946 to February, 1966, when the CPP regime was overthrown in a coup. The criticisms seem to have lost sight of these governments and the problems each of them tried to solve.

In this regard it must be stated from the outset that there are no fundamental differences of policies and objectives within the PNP as many of its so-called critics would want the whole world to believe in their attempts to soothe their own tortured consciences, after having failed miserably with what they claimed were more purely-oriented Nkrumahist ideas and the parties they formed thereon after the ban on political party activity had been lifted.

In their infatuation with impractical and out-moded theories, such PNP accusers have also forgotten that the new political parties had to conform with certain decrees, particularly, SMCD 229 and 230 which still form part of the laws in force in Ghana. The stand or present position of the PNP and its leadership can be illustrated from many angles and examples, starting from the address of the founder and father of the party, Mr. Imoru Egala, at the Accra warming-up rally held on March 10, 1979, in which he particularly emphasised that "the mistakes of the past shall not be repeated" and that "the party had come into being to save the country from total collapse in the interest, especially, of the youth".

It is, of course, common knowledge that many of the present so-called pure Nkrumahists jilted the Osagyefo overnight and even publicly denounced him after the 1966 coup.

At the last congress held in Kumasi the present PNP leader, President and Head of State of Ghana analysed the ideological position of the party when he said that:

"As a mass party we span the whole range of political ideas. We embrace peasants,



farmers, industrial workers, fishermen, professionals, chiefs, members of various religious creeds and so on. There are the pragmatists, the leftists, the rightists and the centrists. No party so nationally and socially based can escape this mix. With so many schools of thought (and interest groups) in the party, some articulate and others not, approaches to solutions of practical problems of the formulation of policies are bound to differ or arouse strong feelings."

Indeed, no party so open-ended and non-exclusivist in any open society can be insulated against such problems of ideas, interests or ideals. For instance, what does democratic centralism mean to peasants, farmers, fishermen, workers and even chiefs who form the vast majority of PNP supporters and voters?"

## Distorted criticism

According to Dr. Limann, the ~~few~~ well-informed critics of the PNP leadership may also wish to know that they are not socialists at all but represent extreme Hegelian idealism which was precisely what appalled Karl Marx; he had to turn Hegel upside down by insisting that "Man must eat, drink and clothe himself before he can think." That is why Marxism is, in fact, more correctly called "Materialism" — as opposed to Hegel's "Idealism".

These remarks and historical anecdotes are intended to expose the falsity and strangeness of the criticisms of the self-appointed moral tutors of others who allege that even though the PNP claims to have its roots in the CPP, the party is now completely divorced from the ideas and ideals of the Osagyefo, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

The main gist of their criticisms appears to be that the present PNP leadership seems to be "determined to sacrifice Kwame Nkrumah on the altar of neo-colonialism and that therefore they had come to bury and not to praise him". Here again, the self-righteous accusers or prosecutors of the PNP conveniently forget that Marc Anthony was able to avenge Julius Caesar's death more thoroughly against the envious Casca, the ambitious and treacherous Brutus and the other conspirators by, at first, trying to bury Caesar rather than to praise him at the wrong psychological and historical moment.

As Dr. Limann has often said, the PNP shall not discriminate or indulge in "indistinctness since this will be an exercise in futility which will not solve any of our urgent problems but that the party shall rehabilitate the Osagyefo in the manner that befits his status of a great Ghanaian who also happened to be one of the greatest sons to have come out of the womb of "Mother Africa".

The worst of accusations and even crude insults so far heaped, particularly on Dr. Limann, the Leader and President himself, have come from the platform of that politically insignificant, confused social misfits and faceless groups of people who have styled themselves "The People's Revolutionary League of Ghana"; their hidden motives are to produce more rolling heads and rivers of blood of Ghanaians of all walks of life, particularly workers and the youth to whom they throw their poisonous bait.

In connection with the 71st anniversary of the birthday of the Osagyefo, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, that strange, bloodthirsty league issued a press statement entitled "Betrayal of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah", in which the PNP has been accused of the following lapses or even crimes:

- (i) That it has failed to create a revolutionary political party based on the principle of "democratic centralism".
- (ii) That even though Dr. Hilla Limann and the PNP used Osagyefo's name to win political power all policies they have so far pursued are diametrically opposed to the ideas and philosophy of the Osagyefo.
- (iii) That the pragmatic or empirical approach adopted by the PNP administration for solving the country's accumulated economic, social and political problems is an indication of the party's tacit acceptance of the Western capitalist philosophy.
- (iv) That the PNP has failed to undertake that rapid institutional transformation of our society with a view to adopting a people's democracy in Ghana.

The league then went on to call on "the revolutionary jumpers within the PNP" to work hard to achieve "Nkrumahist domination" with the aim and objective of carrying out a new type of "national democratic movement in Ghana".

Thus, lacking any programme or original ideas of their own they have chosen the line of least resistance of woolly repetitions of terms they cannot define to any Ghanaian voter or of heaping crude insults on others. The insults show all the signs of ill-breeding, ignorance, well-deserved frustrations and tortured consciences. The PNP has a manifesto accepted by the electorate and that is the only programme it has the political mandate and the legal duty to implement and is therefore fully determined to do so.

The Osagyefo was not born with "socialism", "democratic centralism" or any other -ism engraved on his umbilical cord, as the ideological purists seem to suggest. Similarly, the PNP and Dr. Limann have not come into the Ghanaian scene as pure carbon copies of the CPP and the Osagyefo and will not accept the crazy ideals of the conspirators which discredited the CPP and destroyed Nkrumah himself.

## Slow progress

As it has long been only too well known, the military intervention of February, 1966, turned out to be a disastrous set-back to the socio-economic and historical evolution of Ghanaians whose political achievement had been a beacon of light for all Africa.

### Casting our minds back a little,

we of the PNP have been honest enough to admit that although much progress had been made in the construction of roads, in expanding health facilities, in the field of education and in other infrastructural projects before the coup of 1966, these laudable developments had also created many intractable problems for the CPP. They were worsened by the imposition of the one-party system which tended to generate or exacerbate already existing intra-party differences, squabbles and stresses. Under the cover of these some looting of public property took place, there was a certain amount of vindictiveness and some Judases reared their ugly heads within the party itself.

This sad situation only tended to worsen or even justify the often distorted criticisms

of the minority political parties which had opposed either the independence movement itself, the rapid march of that movement or the idea of a unitary as against a federal state. Another problem which faced the CPP before the 1966 coup was absorbing the numerous cadres who were being turned out by the rapidly expanded educational system and, particularly, those from the party school.

In the armed forces a new breed of officer corps was still far from the centre of control and could not yet help the military hierarchy to reorganise the colonial-oriented machine into an instrument of national defence for the young independent and sovereign state pursuing a very active foreign policy. The top ranking officers were therefore infected by the rather unilitary problems of dual loyalties and apprehensions about the security of tenure of their commissions of office.

In the field of economic, industrial and social policy, numerous projects were either in the state of gestation or still on the drawing boards with the result that the public information or political propaganda overshot the intentions, plans and particularly, project implementation and actually achieved results. A deep credibility gap therefore gradually developed between the public, the CPP and the Osagyefo himself who was gradually so insulated that what he planned and announced in the interest of the vast majority of Ghanaians was often ignored or turned upside down and applied against the public interest and the general good.

Planning in the directly productive sector was a new phenomenon in the country and its techniques were far from being mastered by the party cadres in the face of a resisting or reactionary bureaucracy still wedded to the colonial mentality.

Political commissaires or district commissioners who started to be appointed in 1960 gradually became village tyrants and were thus thoroughly hated or bitterly resented by the public they were supposed to serve and convert to the socialist ideas of the CPP.

[Excerpts]

## Part two of an article distinguishing the ideologies of the People's National Party of Ghana and the CPP

The 1962-66 socialist experiment in Ghana totally failed not because it was wrongly conceived but because it was ineptly, incompetently, sometimes tyrannically and often dishonestly executed.

The Osagyefo himself was wilfully kept uninformed of most of these untoward developments.

This so completely insulated him from the public that he was genuinely unaware of the feelings and real hardships of the masses who were the source of political and legal legitimacy of his regime.

2. In short, the CPP had become so unpopular by the time of the Parliamentary Elections which should have been held in 1965 that it lost the chance to test out its ideas and thus throw up new, more honest and dedicated elements. The result was that a Parliament dominated by gaping scoundrels, negative elements and false pretenders was selected rather than elected to sustain the march towards socialism which had long lost direction, momentum and credibility throughout the country.
3. Quickly realising on which side its bread was buttered, the state machinery or apparatus had also quickly made a round-about turn and became more important than the party cadres, even though many of its members had been well-known opponents of the party and were therefore hostile towards the type of socialism then still being preached without much conviction by some of the party propagandists.
4. Incompetence became a virtue in the management of state economic enterprises, all in the hallowed name of either party loyalty or party connections.
5. Other factors centred around the tyrannical and over-bearing attitudes

of petty party officials and other minions in most of the districts and villages.

Basically, no true and committed socialists existed in the system in adequate numbers and with exemplary life styles to implement the socialist programmes of the party.

This is the system for which the present ideologues and doctrinaire Nkrumahists rail against the PNP, because the leadership has firmly stated that the mistakes made during the First Republic will not be repeated or tolerated by the leadership. The Programme outlined in its Manifesto, for which the PNP has been given the mandate by the electorate, cannot be changed simply to please a handful of ideological cranks or half-baked theorists in the history, principles and practice of political ideas.

**The PNP was founded to save** Ghana from any further decline or even total collapse and therefore appealed to all Ghanaians to support it in this noble objective. It was prepared to tap and marshal all available resources in order to win the General and Presidential Elections and thus use this political mandate to salvage our economy and country.

Many members of the party, both old and young, were agreed that Ghana must be saved and revived "through a return to Nkrumah" and the other founding fathers of our once highly respected country.

**The PNP campaign on the** theme of economic recovery therefore aroused enthusiasm to a high pitch, but many supporters, particularly the older generation, have since tended to see victory not as a mandate for a fresh operation but as a chance to share non-existent bounty.

A return to Nkrumah does not and cannot therefore mean a wholesale application of the methods, tactics and institutions that he used at the different stages of his life, political education and actual development. It means the salvation of the country from total destruction.

Dr. Nkrumah has himself dealt with some of these problems in his books, including his autobiography *Ghana, then I Speak of Freedom* and particularly, *Afros Must Live*, and *Consciencism*, in which he argued that after the attainment of independence a new orientation was required for the nationalist movement: "the struggle for independence was far different from that of national reconstruction."

On the institutions to adopt at any given situation to aid national development or in the period of national reconstruction his view was that the appropriate institutions should be arrived at through pragmatism (*Consciencism*, Pages 94 and 105).

Some of the ideological purists seem to think that Nkrumahism is a sports jersey they have designed which can be donned only by people with their approval. It is very painful to recall that it was the behaviour and pronouncements of this very type of people who made it impossible during the First Republic for many otherwise sincere and well-meaning Ghanaians to understand and appreciate the real import and true worth of Nkrumah's missionary zeal in Ghana and throughout Africa and who therefore sold out, abandoned or neglected the many viable projects he started during the First Republic.

Any true Nkrumahist, pragmatist, empiricist or even socialist worth his salt must always be guided by the realistic methods he used in the solution of problems that confronted him at any time. Any policy that one wants to pursue must be based on an objective analysis of society and of the situation in which one finds oneself.

We agree that ultimately Ghana under the PNP must be rebuilt on the Nkrumahist lines envisaged for the creation of social justice, the dignity of the African and respect for the personality of the black man.

But we must accept and agree also on the exact circumstances of Ghana today.

What is the present situation in Ghana which the PNP wants to change? The objective analysis of that situation includes the following underlying facts:

- (i) The society is disillusioned, distressed and embittered as a direct result of the spoliation of the country and the hardships imposed on it since 1966.
- (ii) Huge domestic and external debts face an empty public chest and greatly diminished resources from which Ghana earns her foreign or hard currency.

(iii) An economic infrastructure has been subjected to all-round deterioration and even total destruction in many cases.

(iv) A virtually collapsed industry is due mostly to broken-down machinery, lack of spare parts and inputs and criminal mismanagement; the result is that hundreds of thousands of workers are paid every month even though through no fault of their own they either do no work or are not working full time.

(v) The deplorable condition of our roads and bridges.

(vi) Near total collapse of our educational and other social and utility services, including the public health system.

Yes, Nkrumah won political independence for the then Gold Coast and renamed it Ghana. At independence Ghana's population stood at four and a half million which has now risen to around twelve million. The country lacked development but enjoyed substantial favourable trade balances and all its products were in great demand, due to a booming world market.

Nkrumah used these facilities to create extensive infrastructures in roads, as well as in the educational, health and industrial fields. This depleted the foreign currency reserves inherited at independence. Since 1966 Ghana has systematically been reduced to a desolation in which a thin veneer or semblance of peace at the surface could hardly disguise rankled tempers, disillusionment, distress, bitterness and anger beneath in all institutions and at all the strata of the national society or community. This partly explains the popularity of the June 4, 1979 "Revolution" which sought to punish those within the Armed Forces who had reduced their own profession and the whole country "into a desolation and called it peace," as Tacitus described the Roman scorched-earth conquest of Britain.

The PNP or Limann Administration has therefore undertaken to rebuild an economy which had been systematically destroyed over a long period of time; reconcile a discomfited and embittered society and reintroduce order and financial discipline to a state of confusion which could better be described as anarchy or chaos. In these circumstances, it was an achievement in itself that the government kept its calm and refused to be pushed into taking panic measures in the face of extreme distortions and provocations by

their critics, including the ideological Don Quixotes.

It is in the midst of all these problems and handicaps that the PNP is expected to meet the present very urgent needs, the great expectations and the measureless hopes of the people of Ghana. Thus, the immediate aim of the PNP Administration is and must be to revamp our economy and the social services and then go on to rebuild an economically and culturally independent state.

[5 Jan 81 pp 20-22]

[Excerpts]

The third and concluding article by a correspondent close to the leadership of the PNP deals with the questions of the party's true roots in the CPP.

One point which the critics have not grasped or appreciated is that the PNP's roots in the CPP do not mean that its immediate task is the proclamation of Democratic Centralism, irrespective of the feelings and urgent needs of Ghanaians. It is rather economic recovery and national reconstruction carried out in a manner that would, within a reasonably short period of time, produce the necessary pre-conditions for confident all-round advances towards a just society or social justice. This is what socialism is all about.

Another point the critics may not be able to grasp is that there are new, clean and committed elements in the composition and policies of the PNP which have enabled the party to win several seats which the CPP could not take even at the height of its power. On the other hand, the party lost seats in several CPP-controlled constituencies due to corrupt, tyrannical or unacceptable doctrines which were still in the forefront in those areas and constituencies. The PNP came last with only 23 per cent in the presidential poll in one of the regions which was created by the late Otagyefo; this shows that the mere mention of his name was not enough by itself alone to earn the PNP its victory in the last Parliamentary and Presidential elections. PNP detractors have also tended to underestimate the moral influence of Comrade Alhaji Imoru Egala, who refrained from denouncing the Otagyefo and even became the chief mourner at all CPP funerals, even though he was once dismissed from office through the influence of the ideological hawks who later jilted Nkrumah after 1966 coup d'etat.

We are committed to rebuilding a crumbled house. In the pursuit of this task, it is necessary to understand the foundation plans of the new house as well as the construction technique it requires. This is what has not yet been appreciated by many of those who have made the shouting of slogans from rooftops their main profession, offering an instant solution to our many-faceted national problems.

Thus, in undertaking the task of national recovery and reconstruction, the leadership of the PNP has firmly decided to adopt Nkrumah's pragmatic method or empirical approach.

The leadership of the party believes and wishes to reaffirm that the contents of the Manifesto upon which the party won the last General Election contains all the ingredients for a unifying ideology based on Nkrumahism which also conforms with the basic law of the land.

We now want to touch on the role of a revolutionary in nation building. This has become necessary because these days all political figures probably seem to think that they automatically qualify as revolutionaries. The greatest weakness of such revolutionaries is ideological inflexibility whereas all true revolutionaries must be flexible in the tactics they employ, even using bourgeois institutions, if necessary; the sole criterion in judging which tactics to adopt in a particular situation is its effectiveness or otherwise in advancing the revolutionary struggle.



To prevent Nkrumahism as nothing more than an inflexible monolithic ideology does a great deal of damage not only to Kwame Nkrumah's own good name and all that he achieved but to the PNP as well as the entire Ghanaian population.

The most urgent assignment of the PNP is not the question of ideological purity within the Party but providing a basis for the achievement of the immediate objectives of the government, which have been designed in the interest of all Ghanaians, particularly, the unorganised, weak and disadvantaged groups. The reconstruction of our shattered economy and the salvaging of the shipwreck that Ghana is today are primary objectives which all our citizens can understand and contribute.

As a mass party, the PNP cannot be completely free from petty squabbles and ideological differences, but this should not be allowed to create animosity and hatred among party members. Ghana can ill-afford the luxury of petty bickerings now in the detriment of our national recovery and progress. This is therefore not the time for shouting slogans in defiance of the harsh realities of our situation. Nor is it the time to be wedded to ossified ideas and theories which have repeatedly been tried and found to be wanting throughout Africa.

Whatever method we adopt, the measuring rod must be the welfare of the people, which does not admit of any compromise within the PNP.

Ghanaians have freely chosen democracy, backed by constitutional rule, to decide their destiny; this has by necessary implication been entrusted to the PNP till the next general election. This implies the explicit acceptance of the ballot box by the party as the only instrument of change of governments. The PNP has been elected from among many parties and given the mandate and the legitimacy in rule on this understanding. It therefore has the duty to respect and defend that system even against the so-called ideological purists within or outside the Party who are trying to force the Limann Administration to adopt or implement their theories which have not yet found any favour with the electorate.

The People's Democracy being advocated by some people is therefore against the letter and spirit not only of our party but also of our national constitution, since that

system constitutes a one-party system. The PNP Administration therefore has the mandate and the duty to oppose those groups whose ideas and manifestos have been unanimously rejected by the sovereign electorate, but who have continued to arrogate to themselves the right to force the Government to adopt and implement their policies.

Although Article 3(2) of the Constitution guarantees the lawful political activity of all persons, it also imposes a duty on the Electoral Commission to ensure that the aims and objectives of political groups and parties do not run contrary to the multi-party democratic experiment. This is the basic law which the PNP as the winning party has the political mandate and legal duty to enforce or obey until the sovereign electorate changes its mind on the type of political regime it wants, again, through the ballot box.

Inasmuch as the PNP is determined to tackle such problems of our people as mass illiteracy, poverty, hunger and disease, the party shall be unwise to do anything that will divert its attention from these problems and shall therefore not do anything that may undermine the new democratic system which has already taken root within just one year. We cannot afford to ignore the basic needs and rights of our people in the name of any hard and fast or cut and dried -ism like Democratic Centralism - whatever this term means in theory and practice.

For those who find our relationship with the Western or with any other bloc unacceptable, we advise them to carefully examine the trade relations existing between the USSR and the U.S., the Peoples Republic of China and the U.S., France and the U.K., the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany, the EEC as a group and the USSR, and the changes that are now taking place in the economic and political systems of Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland.

Throughout the presidential campaign and ever since then the PNP has stated that Ghana shall be friendly to all countries and enemy to no nation.

Since assuming office, the President has led goodwill missions to the corners of our West African sub-region. He has also sent out a few goodwill missions to some Eastern bloc countries, including the USSR, whereas none has yet been sent to Western

countries, including the U.S., Britain, France, Germany and Canada. The exclusive pro-Western stance of the PNP is therefore no more than a fiction created by the so-called pure pro-East Nkrumahist ideologists committed to the immediate reintroduction or proclamation of Democratic Centralism.

The tragedy of the Third World countries in general and African countries in particular is that they tenaciously cling to theories that have ceased to be relevant in the established political systems of the developed countries. They have also tended to downgrade the political fact that throughout the developed world all countries and governments tend to have permanent interests rather than permanent friends.

Finally, we wish to point out that the basic problem facing Ghana today is not that of ideology, is not solely economic or political, but is the problem of morality which has been at the root of most of our present difficulties.

**What the country therefore needs is that moral regeneration needed in hard work,**

accountability, honesty, probity, fair-mindedness and devotion to the task of rescuing our beloved country from its present economic woes and raising its tarnished image abroad.

The PNP is committed, within the limits of the law, to the pursuit of Nkrumah's ideas, the rehabilitation and consolidation of his good works and the implementation of the nationally important projects he envisaged for Ghana during the First Republic. It is not committed and has no mandate to repeat or rehabilitate the errors of the First Republic and of the CPP.

As the Leader, President and Head of State put it during the last national Congress held in Kumasi:

Our present duty is to lay firm foundations for the drive towards the full attainment of the goals for which the Obafole lived, worked and died in agonizing ease.

## POOR GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN STATE ENTERPRISES CLAIMED

## Past Failures Noted

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

*A number of factors account for the poor performance of State organisations.*

*The major one is the fact that once the firm or organisation is state-owned, the owner is non-existent or at best, anonymous. The state is all of us and the interests in state organisations belong to every citizen. Nobody, therefore, is, in real terms, responsible for anything.*

*This is not the case when it comes to private firms. Here the private entrepreneur or his local representative takes personal interest and gets deeply involved in the performance of the firm.*

*The private firm's role is to maximize profit, so their interests are geared toward that and nothing else. This contrasts with the performance of state-owned organisations which do not strive to achieve results since in the event of bankruptcy, government subvention would be available for their resuscitation.*

*Consequently, all private firms that have been taken over by the state have either been performing badly or are on the verge of collapse. What now remains of Gileston (Ghana) Limited, Automotive Technical Services (former Kowus), National Industrial Company (former Dakmak), Gamot (former Fettei) bears testimony to the forgone arguments.*

*Government should therefore avoid the temptation of taking over any other foreign or private firm. We take them and destroy them.*

*Currently in the news is the intension of Firestone International to transfer its interests in Firestone(Ghana) Limited to the government of Ghana.*

*The "Graphic" laments over the fact that sooner or later, Firestone would be an addition to the list of private firms nationalised for destruction.*

*The nation must avoid this.*

## Warning About Firestone Takeover

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 16 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] A nation not on wheels can make little progress. And this is the imminent danger facing Ghana, if care is not taken in the handling of the Firestone affair.

As matters stand now, the foreign interest in the operations of the company is being withdrawn at a time when no proper arrangement has been made to fill in the gap being created.



Instead, there is the danger of Ghana running out of tyres completely in no time unless the Government reconsiders its position on the issue.

The Government must also be wary of advice from certain selfish interests whose only concern might be to reap benefits from any break-away.

Already, the transportation problem is so acute that any tyre crisis would have disastrous consequences.

Finally, we should also consider seriously the implication of our getting mixed up in any international tyre politics.

CBO: 4420

## PREDICTIONS, SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE GOLD PRODUCTION

## Estimated Revenues

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Jan 81 pp 1, 4, 5

[Text]

**MR Lloyd A. K. Quashie, Deputy Managing Director of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, yesterday declared that Ghana could earn a gross revenue of \$18.7 billion in 20 years if an investment of \$3 billion was made to develop 14 new gold mines in the country.**

Speaking on the topic "Highlight On Future Development in Gold Production in Ghana" at the first international seminar on "Ghana's Gold Endowment" at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Centre in Accra, Mr Quashie was optimistic that about half a million people would be directly dependent on the gold mines for their livelihood in the year 2000 AD.

Comparatively, he said, the four existing gold mines now employ 21,000 people.

Mr Quashie, who was the chairman of the committee set up by the Government last March, to make recommendations for increased gold output, said the committee was very convinced that given the right environment and the required inputs, the country would be able to produce gold at the rate of 2 million ounces per year or more during the next 20 years.

He said the best choice for the country at this point in time is a joint-venture company in which there should be Ghanaian participation.

The Deputy Managing Director suggested tax holidays up to about three years to attract foreign investors in the gold mining sector.

Alternatively, he suggested an accelerated write-off capital or accelerated depreciation and 20

per cent Companies Tax rate of five years with no foreign exchange restrictions on remittance of risk capital.

He was of the view that a serene investment climate could be attained by keeping overall taxation lower than that of Ghana's competitors in addition to prompt or reasonable support of annual dividends after tax holiday period.

Mr Quashie suggested the establishment of a mining and investment code which is practical, workable, equitable for both Government and the investors.

He warned that such a code must stand the test of time thus requiring only minor amendments over a period of years adding "stability of mining law is a major incentive to investment".

On other incentives, Mr Quashie said the dividend payment must be equitable if the project is a joint-venture with government. Maximum dividend

should be allowed as shareholders must also benefit at the other end too.

On policy and equity shares, Mr Quashie said a joint-venture arrangement in existing mining companies should not be disturbed.

For a new joint-venture, however, he said the committee suggested a minimum Ghanaian participation (private or government) of 20 per cent in the equity share capital, rising up to a maximum of 51 per cent.

In a joint-venture, he said technical management should be given to the foreign minority partner if the majority share is held by Ghanaian partners until such a time that the risk capital is fully paid out.

## Potential Deposits

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Jan 81 pp 1, 4, 5

[Article by Charles Torkornoo]

[Text]

**MR G. O. Kome, Director of Geological Survey, has disclosed that the gold potential of Ghana is about two billion ounces.**

Presenting a paper on "Gold Potentials of Ghana" to participants attending the international seminar on Ghana's Gold Endowment in Accra on Tuesday evening, Mr Kome estimated that if the country was able to establish 12 mines to produce 2.7 million ounces of gold per year, Ghana would have enough gold to last her for the next 740 years.

He was optimistic that 40 large gold mines on the same scale as the Obuasi Mines could easily be established to exploit Ghana's gold resources.

Mr Kome said, though, Ghana is the ninth largest producer of gold in the world, her gold deposits are more favourable compared to that of South Africa the leading producer, in terms of richness, purity, accessibility and ease of recovery.

He said two main potential sources of gold in Ghana are reef and basket gold in the rock systems and placer (alluvial and eluvial) gold.

In addition to this, Mr Kome said gold could be found from the mine dumps or mill tailings.

In Ghana, he said, rock types of the Birimian and the Tarkwian systems are the most important sources of gold.

However, small amounts of gold can be found within the Togo series, Buem formation and Voltan system.

The director of Geological Survey observed that for the country to realise the fruits of these resources, there must be political stability and an atmosphere in which investment and expertise would be attracted to develop the gold mines.

"What is needed now is specific action, courage, pragmatism, organisation and assistance from our foreign friends since the political will clearly exist for the development of our gold resources", he stressed.

"Now is the time for the third gold boom in Ghana", he told the participants.

## BANK GOVERNOR DENIES CEDI DEVALUATION PLANS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

**THE Bank of Ghana has no plans to change the country's present currency now or in the near future.**

This was disclosed to me by the Governor of the Bank of Ghana, Mr A. E. K. Ashiagbor, in an interview at his office in Accra yesterday in connection with current speculations that the country's present currency is to be changed.

He pointed out that such a change would not be practicable at the present stage of the country's economic reconstruction.

Asked whether the Cedi should be devalued, the Governor replied: "The people themselves have already devalued the cedi; they are changing C45 for £1 sterling."

When asked what measures should be taken to stave off 'black

marketing' in the country, Mr Ashiagbor answered: "There will be no money to change if there were no too many cedis circulating in the country."

He said with workers asking for more money and the Government yielding to their demands when productivity was at its lowest ebb, the tendency would be the creation of inflationary trends.

In this connection, Mr Ashiagbor asked Ghanaian workers to stop threatening the Government with strike actions for it to perform better.

"We should rather encourage the Government to do the right things for the betterment of the whole nation," he added.

Mr Ashiagbor observed that the time had come for Ghanaians to face facts rather than to live in a dream world.

It would be recalled that on March 10, 1979, the present currency was introduced to combat the movement of large sums of illegal currency across Ghana's frontiers outside the banking system to settle transactions.

CSO: 4420

## EXPLORATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES SHOULD BE PURSUED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Dec 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

**UNTAPPED** natural resource is just like untapped water which cannot quench a thirsty man on the Sahara Desert.

The fact that gold deposits in greater quantities more than that of South Africa, the leading producer of gold in the world have been discovered in the country will not instantly solve our economic problems.

Though the details of the deposits have not been disclosed, we were assured intensive exploitation would begin next year.

Large deposits of clay which could be exploited in commercial quantities for the manufacture of ceramics, paint, brick and tiles had been discovered in the Nzema land in the Western Region

and in some areas in the Eastern Region and feasibility studies had been completed on them as far back as 1978.

Besides these, we do not know what is happening to the 6.6 million tons of limestone and gold deposits at Gbong-Na in the Northern and Nangodi in the Upper Region.

A total of C103,000 had been voted for the renovation of the oil exploration camps at Anloga and Avenorpeme in the Volta Region for intensive oil exploration to start in earnest.

The Shell (Ghana) Limited had also won contract to drill oil at Atebubu in the Brong-Ahafo Region.

These few examples make our argument conclusive that we are paying lip-service to exploration of natural resources.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**OPEC LOAN**--The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has granted a \$6m. loan to Ghana. An agreement on the loan was ratified by Parliament at the beginning of December. The loan will be used by the Volta River Authority (VRA) to improve its power supply system. Moving a resolution in the House for the ratification of the agreement, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Finance Committee, Mr. J. N. Hyde, said his committee was satisfied that the loan was in the best interest of the country. Several members who spoke in a debate on the loan, appealed to OPEC to provide Ghana with sufficient loans to help solve its balance of payment problems. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 5 Jan 81 pp 40-41]

**PNP PARTY LINE ENFORCEMENT**--The general secretary of the People's National Party (PNP), Dr Ivan Addae-Mensah, has issued a strong warning against indiscipline within the party saying that the concept of party line would be vigorously enforced as from next year. Dr. Addae-Mensah who appeared particularly concerned about the formation of splinter groups within the party, emphasised that the party recognised only its youth and women's wings. He said some of the groups claiming to be ideological monopolists including the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards were being watched and the party would take the necessary disciplinary action against them if their activities were found to be leading to the disintegration of the PNP. Dr. Addae-Mensah stressed "there is only one PNP and only one official base of operation which is the Party Secretariat". [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Dec 80 p 4]

**GOVERNMENT SALARIES**--Parliament has approved a monthly salary of £ 2,500 for the President and £ 1,800 for the Vice-President, reported the DAILY GRAPHIC. Ministers of State will receive £ 1,000 and their deputies £ 800. The proposal for ministerial salaries had reportedly been £ 1,200 but Members of Parliament rejected the £ 200 thus bringing these salaries in line with their own basic £ 1,000. Unlike the MPs, the President and Ministers will not have car maintenance and housing allowances because they use state vehicles and live in official residences. Other expenses for watchmen and gardeners will also be borne by the state, whereas MPs have to pay these expenses out of their £ 4,050, which is in turn paid them by the state. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 5 Jan 81 p 40]

'MORAL REFORM' MOVEMENT INITIATED--The Limann administration has initiated action for the formation of a "Moral Reformation Movement" to examine the causes that have wrecked the moral foundation of the society, thus consequently bringing Ghanaians back to the right moral track. The movement which will be chaired by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare will have its membership drawn from the Christian Council, Catholic Secretariat and the Moslem Representative Council. Announcing this at the 29th "Nyame Festival" at Alabonu in the Volta Region at the week-end, Mr P. Y. Dzobo, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, asked the people and chiefs to support the Government's move. Mr Dzobo said the movement, a moral crusade, would re-evaluate present moral concepts and values and find the most effective means to inculcate them into the society. He said the movement would liaise with and involve all relevant institutions, groups and interested individuals in the moral drive. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Jan 81 p 8]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

MINISTERS LEAVE FOR CONFERENCE--The Kenyan delegation to the forthcoming conference of ministers from the eastern and southern African subregion to discuss economic cooperation in the subregion in Maseru, Lesotho, flew out during the weekend. The delegation comprises the minister for economic planning, Dr Zacharia Onyonka; the minister for industry, Dr Munyua Waiyaki; an assistant minister for commerce, Mr Kisiero; and other government officials. Eighteen countries will be represented at the meeting, which will deliberate on the establishment of a preferential trade area. Articles of the treaty to establish the trade system will be examined and, if approved, be referred to the respective heads of state for ratification at a summit meeting. The preferential trade area provisions are intended to eventually establish a common market in the subregion. [Text] [LD202318 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jan 81 EA]

'POLITICAL BICKERING' WARNING ISSUED--His excellency President Daniel Arap Moi has announced that the government would transfer the Laikipia district headquarters from Nanyuki to Rumuruti and that of Nyandarua from Nyahururu to Olkalou. The president said Nanyuki and Nyahururu would remain commercial centers. President Moi was addressing thousands of Wananchi who jammed the Rumuruti airstrip to welcome him this morning, while on his way to (Njonjo) high school to address a gathering of Laikipia school headmasters and teachers. He said Laikipia and Nyandarua district headquarters are tucked away in some corner of the respective districts. He noted that both Rumuruti and Olkalou are centrally placed and have the necessary facilities for the respective district headquarters. Heavy work is already at an advanced stage, and government officials would soon embark on the erection of the new headquarters. President Moi once again cautioned leaders against political bickering. He said leaders should instead initiate projects for the development of Wananchi in general. The president said leaders should safeguard the interests of Wananchi first before they thought about feeding their own stomachs. [Excerpt] [LD202330 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Jan 81 EA]

CSO: 4420



## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

**INSURGENTS' SUCCESSES CLAIMED--**The Mozambique resistance movement claims to have killed 57 government troops during a recent 4-week offensive in the central and southern part of the country. A communique released in Lisbon said its forces also destroyed 12 armored cars and trucks and captured large quantities of arms and ammunition in 10 separate attacks between 15 December and 14 January. The communique said the FRELIMO government had been unable to launch any counteroffensive against the movement since last August. It added that 115 government soldiers and officers had surrendered and 76 others had been captured in 1980. [Text] [LD241746 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

TRANSFERS IN AIR FORCE--The Officer Commanding Western Air Command, Colonel T.J. de Munnink, announces that the following promotions and transfers of senior officers of the headquarters and subordinate units have been approved with effect from 1 January 1981: Brig P.B. Huyser, transferred from Pretoria as new Officer Commanding Western Air Command. Col T.J. de Munnink, Officer Commanding Western Air Command transferred to Air Force Headquarters, Pretoria. Col S.J. Blignaut, transferred from Pretoria as SSO Logistics Western Air Command. Cndt E.P. Kapp, transferred from Pretoria as SSO Operations Western Air Command and promoted to Colonel. Cndt R.B. King, promoted to Colonel and transferred from SSO Ops Western Air Command to Officer Commanding Northern Air Defence Sector, Devon. Cndt O.W. Holmes, Officer Commanding 10 FACP, Oshakati, promoted to Colonel. Cndt G.A. Hallows, transferred from Cape Town as new SO Operations Western Air Command. Cndt S. Nortje, transferred from 801 Air SWA Territory Force to Air Force Headquarters, Pretoria. Cndt D.J. de Villiers, transferred from Bloemfontein as new Officer Commanding AFB Ondangwa. Maj B.O. Newham, Officer Commanding AFB Ondangwa, transferred to Pretoria. Maj. D.W.K. Lynch, Officer Commanding AFB Rundu, transferred to AFB Swartkop and promoted to Commandant. Maj C. van Wyngaard transferred from Pretoria as new Officer Commanding AFB Rundu. [Article in English] [Text] [Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 29 Dec 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

## VARIOUS STRIKE ACTIONS REPORTED IN COUNTRY

## Journalists Held, Released

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

(Article by Bala Dan Abu)

(Text)

TWENTY five journalists including two ladies from Radio Nigeria, Lagos were detained for about three hours by soldiers on guard at the premises of the corporation at Ibeju, yesterday.

The detention of the journalists, who are all from the news and current affairs department of the corporation was sequel to an industrial action embarked upon early yesterday by members of Radio Nigeria Chapel of the Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ).

The journalists, according to a spokesman of their union, were about to start a meeting on the strike action when, they were ordered into the reception room of the corporation at gun point by six soldiers.

Request by some of them to be allowed to visit the toilet were said to have been turned down by the soldiers.

They were later released on the intervention of the Acting Director-General of the corporation, Alhaji Dahiru Modibbo.

Members of the corporation's chapel embarked on an industrial action early yesterday to back up their demand on the implementation of the agreement reached on promotion between the management and union in November, last year.

Under the agreement, the management accepted the union's ultimatum of November 28, 1980 to meet all their demands for promotion as demanded by the union.

The demands of the union, according to their members were turned down by the board of governors of the corporation at its meeting on December 29, 1980.

Shortly after their release, the journalists staged a peaceful demonstration at the premises of the corporation. Some of their placards read: "Shagari save us," "Ola Adeniranjo release our promotions," "Three and more years of acting should stop," and "stop treating us as slaves."

As a result of the industrial action, Radio Nigeria (Network) and Radio Nigeria-3 operations, external services yesterday.

The external services news bulletins also failed as a result of the strike action.

At an interview, the chairman of the union, Mr. Olu Gbolahan said members of the union had suffered in silence for too long.

"We have no other alternative but to take the present steps to express our displeasure at the handling of this issue," he said.

When the new Nigerian visited the corporation, the newsroom was being guarded by armed soldiers.

Only five management staff of

the news and current affairs department were seen writing and editing materials for broadcast.

Efforts to get in touch with Alhaji Dahiru Modibbo and the army captain who commanded the soldiers failed.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Union of Journalists Kaduna State in a statement yesterday said the strike action was an unjustifiable threat to intimidate and blackmail Radio Nigeria and the Federal Government.

The union branch said the action was shocking and unfortunate "at this time of our national existence."

The statement, signed by its publicity secretary, Malam Ahmed Bala Onyir, said while the nation was mourning the violence in Kano, the staff in Lagos un sympathetically were embarking on the strike action.

The union wondered whether "the whole gimmick had something to do with the appointment of Alhaji Dahiru Modibbo of Radio Nigeria Kaduna, as the Acting Director-General."

The union said the staff in Lagos, should have contacted the chapel in the 19 states or the NUJ before deciding to embark on the strike action.

The NUJ branch appealed to other stations to condemn the strike action.

## Replacement Journalists Drafted

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Bala Dan Abu]

[Text]

A NUMBER of senior journalists in the management category have been summoned from the Kaduna, Ilorin and Enugu zones of Radio Nigeria to help maintain normal services at the Bayo headquarters of the corporation.

Speaking during an interview in Lagos at the weekend, the acting Director-General of the Corporation, Alhaji Dabiru Modibbo who disclosed this, said the move became necessary following the withdrawal of services by journalists of

the news and current affairs unit.

The journalists went on an indefinite industrial action last Thursday to back up their demands for the implementation of the agreements they had reached in November last year with the management of Radio Nigeria on promotions.

Alhaji Dabiru did not however, disclose how many of the senior journalists were invited but added that they would remain in Lagos until the industrial action was over.

When I called at the acting director-general's office on Saturday, I met six of the invited journalists who had come for briefing on the goings-on at the corporation's headquarters and the role they would play while in Lagos.

Alhaji Dabiru also disclosed that the interim management board of the corporation would soon meet to find ways of resolving the issue.

He said the board was not happy over the issue, adding that it would meet in a matter of days to resolve it.

## Teachers Said Still Adamant

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

PRIMARY school teachers in Kaduna Local Government Area are not at all resuming classes today, authoritative sources have said.

Sources close to the Nigeria Union of Teachers (NUT) said this is because the state government had not paid all salaries and allowances due to the teachers.

The sources said an unauthorized member of the NUT had told the press that teachers might resume classes today because they had been paid all their entitlements.

The sources said that contrary to the government claims that teachers had been paid all allowances due to them, the salary arrears for August, September, October and November are yet to be paid.

Also, the sources said, leave transport allowances for 1979/80, rent allowances for eight months and regular payment of salary were yet to be settled by the state government.

What the government paid out, the sources said were only their November and December salaries.

The sources said other things paid out to them were arrears for transport and "Shagari Awards" for the months of April and May.

The sources appealed to teachers to remain calm, loyal and law abiding while the process of further negotiations continue.

It will be recalled that the Kaduna State Government had paid 7.66 million Naira as grants-in-aid for primary education to local education authorities in the state for November and December.

## Kaduna Journalists' Criticism

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jan 81 p 9

[Excerpt]

THE Nigeria Union of Journalists, Kaduna branch, has dissociated itself from the statement made by its publicity secretary in condemnation of the strike action of staff of Radio Nigeria, Lagos.

The publicity secretary had said in the statement last Thursday that the strike action was an attempt to intimidate and blackmail Radio Nigeria and the Federal Government.

In a statement last Friday, the Secretary of the union, Mr. Charles

Bala, said the views expressed were the personal views of the publicity secretary.

The secretary said it was not the intention of the NUJ to make into the affairs of Radio Nigeria, its NUJ Chapel or any other chapel without due consultation.

Mr. Charles Bala said in the absence of concrete information regarding the crisis at Radio Nigeria, Lagos, the NUJ branch could only appeal to both parties to resolve their differences amicably.

## Denial of Allegation

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jan 81 p 9

[Text]

RADIO Nigeria Lagos Chapel of the Nigeria Union of Journalists (NUJ) has said that the current industrial action by its members has nothing to do with the appointment of Alhaji Dahiru Modibbo as acting Director-General.

In a rejoinder last Friday to the statement by the Kaduna State wing of NUJ on the industrial action, the union asserted that its action had nothing to do with allegations of blackmail and an attempt to blackmail Radio Nigeria and the Federal Government.

The Kaduna State wing of the union had, in a statement, dissociated itself from the industrial action on the grounds that it was an attempt to blackmail Radio Nigeria and the Federal Government.

In its rejoinder, the Radio Nigeria Lagos branch, said it felt particularly disappointed that its industrial action was being "misinterpreted by our respected colleagues in Kaduna who we thought should be aware of the true position of things."

The union assured the nation that its industrial action neither had anything to do with the said appointment of Alhaji Dahiru nor

was it an attempt to blackmail anybody or the Federal Government.

It further assured the nation that its members would return to work as soon as the issues involved were sorted out with the management of Radio Nigeria.

Members of the union went on an indefinite work-to-rule action last Thursday to back up their demands for the implementation of the agreements it reached in November, last year, with the management of the Radio Nigeria on promotions of the staff of the News and Current Affairs Department.

The industrial action entered its second day last Friday with no official reaction from the management of the corporation.

Contacted on the allegations that the strike action was in protest against his appointment, Alhaji Dahiru said "nobody has told me so."

On what the management was doing over the issue, Alhaji Dahiru said he had already scheduled a meeting with the Secretary-General of NUJ for 10 a.m. last Friday to discuss the industrial action.

## Kaduna School Teachers

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

**TOP officials of the Kaduna State Government are keeping sealed lips over the primary schools teachers' strike action in the state.**

Teachers in Kaduna Local Government Area went on strike in October last year to back up their demands for better conditions of service and payment of outstanding salaries and allowances.

The teachers had alleged that rent, transport and leave allowances had not been paid to them for upwards of three years.

They were also demanding for the grading and staffing of all schools in the local government and the implementation of the 100 Naira minimum wage.

The teachers were also asking for arrears for teachers and headmasters who had been promoted. Also they wanted the payment of transport grants and maternity leave for female teachers.

There had been reports that the striking teachers would resume normal classes yesterday but this did not materialise. Instead a meeting of the teachers was held at the L.E.A. Gwart Road Primary School during which

they reaffirmed their determination to continue with the strike action.

The Chairman of the Nigeria Union of Teachers (NUT) Kaduna Local Government branch, Mr. Dennis Ughong, said during the meeting that none of the teachers' demands had been met by the government.

He also said that the 7.06 million Naira released by the government to pay the teachers outstanding arrears only covered their November and December salaries.

Contacted yesterday for comment, the Secretary to the State Government, Dr. Yusuf Bala Usman, demanded for a written questionnaire. This was drafted and submitted to him.

The secretary promised to give answers to the questions but by closing time yesterday no answers were forthcoming.

When I called at his office at the appointed time of 3.00 p.m. the secretary was not in the office. After a long wait however, a staff in the office of the secretary said he had telephoned them to inform me that he (Dr. Usman) "would give a reply to the questions later".

When I called at Dr. Usman's house later, he was said to have gone out.

Most primary school pupils reported at their various schools only to discover that their teachers were still on strike. School children were seen running school compounds.

Meanwhile, the Chairman of the state House of Assembly on Education, Alhaji Dahiru Maigana, has said that unless all the sums of money due to teachers in the state were paid, the teachers problem would not be solved.

The chairman yesterday decried what he called the non-challant attitude of the government towards the teachers' demands.

He said the payment of 7.06 million Naira to the teachers as their December and November salaries was proof that the governor was deliberately refusing to pay the teachers but was instead blackmailing the legislature.

Alhaji Dahiru pointed out that the House had approved the sum of 45 million Naira for education in the state but the governor claimed that there was no money to pay teachers.

## Pankshin Glass Factory

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jan 81 p 7

[Article by M.A. Aliyu Biu]

[Text]

THE proposed multi-million Naira Pankshin glass factory will be a joint venture between the Plateau State Government and a Western German firm.

Authoritative government sources told the New Nigerian in Jos yesterday that actual work on the project would start in March, this year.

My sources, who said that the venture would attract 1,000 labour force, explained that expert reports on the project showed that there are large deposits of raw materials for glass factory in Pankshin Local Government area.

The sources said the factory would be one of the most profit orientated venture in the state, adding that its products would be

distributed to the 10 northern states and the country in general.

The establishment of the project my sources said, which is the first of its kind in the country, "is in fulfilment of Governor Salomon D. Lar's electioneering campaign promises to the people of Pankshin in 1979".

The recent two-week visit to West Germany by Governor Lar might not be unconnected with the proposed project.

My sources also told me that a bottling company, with eight million Naira share capital, would be established at Bimchi soon.

The sources did not however, elaborate, "because it is still in the pipeline".

## Statement on Teachers' Strike

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jan 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Mohammed Bomo]

[Text]

DR. Yusufu Bala Usman, the Secretary to the Kaduna State Government has said the industrial action by primary teachers had nothing to do directly with the government.

In an answer to the questions which he had promised to release to us exclusively, Dr. Yusufu said the dispute was between the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT), and the Kaduna Local Government Council.

It may be recalled that recently the government paid out 7.00 million Naira as grants-in-aid for primary education to local education authorities for teachers' November and December salaries.

Dr. Bala said the government was concerned over the teachers' action and its long-term implications for the children but that local government councils were autonomous and the government had only got supervisory powers over them.

He said some of the local government councils were encouraged to be hostile towards government on the alleged belief that it would save them from the consequences of financial mismanagement. He accused the New Nigerian for allegedly "protecting" them.

Dr. Yusufu said the Ministry of Local Government had been directed to approach local government councils which have not yet settled with their teachers to see if they could be advised to handle their finances.

He said local governments that claim that they have some funds still not paid them by the Ministry of Education are being asked to by the Ministry of Local Government to substantiate the claims so that government could make settlements.

He announced that the government was considering measures of a more long term nature which is

expected to place primary education and the employment of primary schools teachers on a more sound basis.

The secretary warned that while primary education is the preserve of the local governments, the government would not allow a situation in which the welfare of school children and their teachers was treated as a subsidiary to the sharing of contracts.

Meanwhile the Speaker of the Kaduna House of Assembly, Alhaji Mamman Abubakar Dan Musa has said the legislature is concerned with the strike action of the teachers.

He said yesterday that the Education Committee of the House is investigating into the 20 million Naira grant made to the state for the execution of the UPE.

The speaker said if the situation was ascertained, the House would take action to see that the teachers' demands were met.



### Journalists' Agreement Said Broken

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jan 81 p 11

[Text]

THE Nigeria Union of Journalists (NUJ) yesterday called on the management of Radio Nigeria to implement the terms of the agreement between it and the Radio Nigeria Chapel of the union.

In a statement in Lagos, the National Secretary of the NUJ, Mr Jola Ogundimu, observed that it was in the best interest of industrial peace in the country that once management entered into agreement with workers representatives, such agreements must be executed without flimsy excuses to undermine peaceful negotiations.

He recalled that the Radio Nigeria Chapel of the NUJ and the Management signed an agreement last November in the presence of an official of the Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity, in which the management accepted the chapel's demands regarding promotion of its members.

### Katsina Strike Called Off

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jan 81 p 11

[Text]

TEACHERS in Katsina Local Government area of Kaduna State have been told to go back to classes. A release issued by the Information Officer for Katsina, Malam Garba Saleh, said the call was made by the Chairman of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT), Katsina branch, Malam Ahmadu Dan Mallam, last Monday at Kayaiwa Primary School.

It will be recalled that the teachers in Katsina joined some local governments in the state in their strike to back up their demands and to show sympathy for their counterparts in the

striking branches, particularly Kaduna Local Government.

The release said the branch decided to call off its strike because its employer (Katsina Local Government) was ignorant of what the strike was all about.

It said the teachers appreciated the efforts of the local government in settling their salaries and allowances. It hoped that it would now equip the schools with working materials and provide classrooms where they were lacking.

The release said some schools in the local government headquarters had resumed normal classes.

CSO: 4420

# NIGER STATE GOVERNOR EXPLAINS CABINET RESHUFFLE

## Deputy Governor Criticized

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jan 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Ibrahim A. Bilo]

[Text]

**GOVERNOR** Mohamed Awwal Ibrahim, of Niger State yesterday explained that he decided to effect a cabinet reshuffle because a number of commissioners and permanent secretaries as well as advisers in the state were not only inefficient but also showed lack of concern about the affairs of the state.

He said, "I was forced to effect these changes because those who I have now decided to re-assign were not only inefficient but could no longer deliver the goods as I earlier expected."

Athap Awwal said that after thorough investigations were carried out by his office as well as himself it was discovered that some members of his administration became non-committed and selfish in whatever they did.

Speaking to newsmen yesterday in Minna, Governor Awwal said that after discovering this lack of concern and inefficiency on the part of the affected officers he decided to appoint new ones in order to rectify the situation.

He however said that it was unfortunate that certain groups of people had read meanings into his recent appointment and tried to blackmail him as well as those who supported him.

Governor Awwal Ibrahim further explained that investigations conducted by his office revealed that the officers affected refused to adhere to certain instructions issued by his administration.

Athap Awwal emphasized that because he was responsible for the actions of the officers affected it would be morally wrong for him not to have removed or reshuffled his cabinet no matter what anybody said about him.

He further explained that he gave his deputy specific instruction to announce the cabinet reshuffle shortly before he travelled to Bauchi in order to complete his national assignment as last year's Ammiral Hajj but discovered that his deputy refused to make the announcement.

The governor said his deputy sent him a letter while he was at Bauchi that he could not make the announcement of the cabinet reshuffle due to certain discrepancies in his (Governor Awwal) instruction.

However when asked by a reporter whether or not the action taken by his deputy for refusing to announce the cabinet reshuffle was justified he said, "as far as I

am concerned I consulted my deputy, and gave him all the necessary information required to announce the cabinet reshuffle. I have no other information any longer.

Governor Awwal said that he was worried about the extent of rumour mongering, tribal inclination and selfishness which had now gripped the state civil service.

He said he would soon issue a directive to the effect that commissioners, permanent secretaries and advisers would have to work within certain specifications or be dealt with.

However, contacted the Deputy Governor of the state Alhaji Idris Alhassan Kpaka, denied ever being

consulted by the governor as regards to the administrative reshuffle in the state.

He said that he refused to make the announcement because he felt it was not justified, unfair and that it would bring about disharmony and unrest in the state.

He said, "The recent reshuffle exercise only favoured a group of people which should not have been the case because the state comprises of many tribes."

Meanwhile, a large number of civil servants in the state have continued to boycott their offices in protest against the reshuffle exercise.

Ministries and departments were yesterday deserted by civil servants and only skeletal services were being rendered.

In another development the state House of Assembly yesterday passed a resolution condemning the reshuffle exercise carried out by the state government.

The resolution which was signed by 22 out of the 30 members of the House described the exercise as sectional and unpatriotic.

The signatories to the resolution said that the exercise was not only unfortunate but could likely bring about unrest and disunity among the people of the state.

They appealed to the state government to immediately rescind the decision.

The New Nigerian learnt that the state governor had decided to convene a meeting of traditional rulers in order to deliberate on the issue.

#### Civil Servants' Boycott

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ibrahim A. Biu]

[Text]

A NUMBER of civil servants in Niger State refused to report for their various offices yesterday as a result of the recent reshuffle carried out by the state government.

Investigations carried out by the New Nigerian in Minna yesterday revealed that the affected officials who had refused to report for their normal duties were against the recent reshuffle of commissioners and permanent secretaries in the state.

Sources close to the Cabinet Office told the New Nigerian that a number of such officials refused to report to their various offices due to resentment of the administrative reshuffle which showed a particular group was favoured over others in the postings and re-deployment of such officers.

It was claimed by my sources that two permanent secretaries and a senior administrative officer were demoted and as a result officials from their areas in the government refused to report for work in protest and have sent a petition to the office of the Secretary to the Government to that effect.

It was further understood that the reportedly demoted officers had refused to report for work.

As a result of the absence of these civil servants the office of the Head of Service issued a circular which instructed permanent secretaries in all ministries in the state to investigate and find out the officers who had refused to turn up for work.

Yesterday afternoon, many government ministries and departments were busy complying with the circular from the Head of Service.

The Head of Service, Mr. James Tsako Kolo, confirmed to the New Nigerian that the circular had emanated from his office. The move was to ascertain who had or who had not reported for work. Reacting to claims that he had refused to announce the reshufflement since neither the governor nor his deputy was around to do so, the head of service said he would not comment on the issue because at the time he had travelled home.

The New Nigerian learnt that as a result of the absence of the three, the state director of information had to announce the reshufflement which was signed by Mr. James Kolo.

CSO: 4420

CONTROVERSIAL LOKOJA DAM SAID CANCELED FOR GOOD

Minister's Explanation

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Gboyeya Amobonye]

[Text]

**THE controversial three billion Naira Lokoja Dam Project has been cancelled for good, Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Ibrahim Hassan has said.**

'In its place up to the year 2000, priority will be given to either hydro-electric power potentials or other sources of energy,' the minister explained.

He was speaking to the New Nigerian in his office in Lagos on the controversial project and offering explanations for government action.

Alhaji Ibrahim said the government had considered the problems that would arise should the project be carried out. Such problems, he explained, would include rehabilitation of about 270,000 people to be displaced from 800 settlements, payment of compensation to victims and the security aspect along River Niger.

River Niger he further explained, harboured both Jebba and the Kainji dams at present.

As regards government's effort in finding alternative sources of energy, Alhaji Ibrahim said feasibility studies had been completed on the proposed Makurdi Dam.

The Makurdi project, the minister explained, would also include 'provision of 600 megawatts coal-fire power station.'

He disclosed that government had invited proposals from firms of consultancy engineers on feasibility studies for establishing hydro-electric projects at Mambila, Zungeru, Yola, Katsina-Ala and Onitsha.

Alhaji Ibrahim said the government was also examining the possibility of establishing hydro-electric stations on some rivers

within the next development period.

The minister criticised the statement credited to NEPA's Director of Operations for Kainji Region, Mr. Jimoh Layode, by this newspaper.

Mr. Layode was reported to have told newsmen that the proposed Lokoja project would be executed, despite the various criticisms of the people against it.

The project, as conceived by the last military regime, would on completion have been three times bigger than the Kainji Dam and capable of producing 2,000 megawatts of electricity.

Alhaji Ibrahim said Mr. Layode had no power to make such a statement 'which is contradicting the policy statement already issued by the government'.

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Lokoja Dam"]

[Text]

THE pronouncement of Mines and Power Minister, Alhaji Ibrahim Hassan has now sealed the fate of the controversial Lokoja hydro-electric Dam Project at least for the moment. This has not come as a surprise to all who have been following the controversy surrounding it.

The project was expected to cost a whopping three billion Naira (1980 prices) and would have taken close to ten years to complete. It would also have displaced some 270,000 people living in the area to be flooded by the dam's reservoir. The output however would have been no less impressive — three times as much electricity as the present Kainji Dam which produces well over 700 megawatts. Coupled with existing power projects, the Lokoja Dam was capable of meeting the nation's full requirement up to the year 2000 AD.

For a nation which is yet to enjoy a stable supply of power, the urge to go ahead with the project, despite strong opposition from the local people, was very strong. But the cost in human inconvenience, misery and money would also have been prohibitive.

And with elections to be won or lost, it could not have been easy to ignore these consid-

erations. Fortunately however there are satisfactory alternatives.

In a series of articles, Alhaji Salihu Iliyasu, himself a water engineer and chairman of a firm of water consulting engineers, published in this paper last year, examined the pros and cons of the proposed project of such magnitude. It is presumed here that the administration studied the literature closely before its final verdict.

Since the last military administration flew the kite on the project, opposition to it had been increasingly sharp. The arrival of democratic rule has enabled this opposition to consolidate its gains. But politics apart Alhaji Salihu was quick to point out the enormous price the nation would have to pay for such a massive project.

Happily it is not yet a matter of life and death. Although no one single site has the advantage of Lokoja, there are Makurdi, Donga, Katsina-Ala and Yola to consider.

The nation must not lose sight of the need to study the alternatives to Lokoja with a view to undertaking the most viable. A decision on this is most urgently needed if we are to avoid crippling our economy by imposing on it a crushing shortage of electricity round about the 1990s.

## JOURNALISTS ASKED TO REPORT MORE OBJECTIVELY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

NIGERIAN Guild of Editors (NGE) wants the news media in this new year to report more of what will unite Nigeria rather than pull it down.

In its new year message released in Lagos on Sunday night, the guild observed that there had been glaring lapses last year, adding that the new year offered an opportunity for journalists to correct these and rededicate themselves to the true ideals of the profession.

Signed by the President of the NGE, Chief Chris Okolie, the message observed that in the struggle to uphold editorial policy and score political points, some journalists had thrown professional ethics to the winds and ignored the code of conduct which they declared faith in. Rejoinders by aggrieved citizens are either ignored, mutilated or buried in obscure pages in some of our newspapers, the guild observed.

The guild also said it was most worrying that some editors in government media had refused to reflect federal and state character in the treatment of news and features.

The Nigerian press, it observed, was drifting back to the extreme partisan lines of media in the first republic.

According to the guild, this situation constituted a flagrant violation of article 3 of its code of conduct which enjoined editors to 'publish only facts: never to suppress facts to suit our own purposes or any other purposes'.

It urged editors to resolve in the new year to give all five political parties the right to use government media to reach the public.

That would be one way of reflecting federal character in news reporting and features, the guild added.

On the last year, the NGE observed that the vigilance of the press on the Shagaba affair and the 2.8 billion Naira incident ensured justice and the discovery of truth.



IAN SMITH INTERVIEWED, EXPRESS, 11.11.77, p. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN 11 APRIL 1978 (p. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

[Interview with Ian Smith, former PM of Rhodesia, in Johannesburg, 11 April 1978]

[Text]

**Peter Moscardi and Chief Photographer Wessel Oosthuizen of The Citizen continue their report of conditions at present predominating the new Zimbabwe. In an interview here with the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, they found that in spite of promises made by the new black government of Mr Robert Mugabe, the future is actually blacker than it was painted.**

MR IAN Douglas Smith, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister and the leader who instituted the Unilateral Declaration of Independence from Britain over 15 years ago, today lives in semi-retirement with his wife, Janet, in a quiet Salisbury suburb.

Mr Smith's leadership of Rhodesia was effectively terminated in April, 1979, when elections in the country were held and Bishop Abel Muzorewa was voted in as the new leader. The country, now renamed Zimbabwe, and Mr Smith took a back seat and faded from the public eye.

Then, on March 4, 1980, Mr Robert Mugabe was appointed Prime Minister of the war-torn country — thus eclipsing Mr Smith's participation from any further policy-making.

The Citizen found a relaxed Mr Smith at his home in Salisbury's elite suburb of

Magdalen. Mr Smith, 60, and his wife have themselves put a lot of thought into possible alternative methods for the handling of their long double-marriage from the former Prime Minister recalled that his term ended in his Salisbury home.

In an interview with The Citizen a reluctant state of anxiety came through and his appraisal of the past for Rhodesia remains in the future and that a future could be made as a struggle and confidence around. In fact, it was a bitter last word Mr Smith was, answered the following, words.

Q How the country and the state of Zimbabwe developed since the time you anticipated when the appointment of Mr Robert Mugabe as Prime Minister?

A "I was a little bit surprised that the country had been so well run. Mr Mugabe was named, however, the

new man was a hopeful one. Conditions were of the wider shape. In his party showed they were not in agreement with Mr Mugabe's position. Now our Whites are deeply concerned and the whole situation now looks quite complicated.

Q How the initial period following the appointment of a new Prime Minister and his Government have for the better or for the worse of the country and its future?

A "To a certain degree we still have to wait and see a bit more of their track record to see exactly where we are going. However, there is no doubt that the situation in which we were before was an infinitely better one. We may now be facing revolutionary changes which will not be for the good of the country.

Q How you have viewed the number of Whites who have left since Mr Mugabe's take over — and are still

leaving — or do you regard the number as certain?

No, I am deeply concerned at the number of Whites leaving the country, and this has come about because people have been unnecessarily provoked. Skilled people are leaving — and this is something which can only be detrimental to the whole future.

● Do you still believe that your messages of the past to Whites to stay on and help build the future of the country are still as valid today as they were in the past?

Yes, they are still as valid. Whites are still a part of this country and it is still the White who provides the skills and expertise which make a community go forward. If this country is going to make a go of it then the White man should be made welcome to stay.

● Do you see Zimbabwe severing all links with the West and with South Africa eventually?

It looks as though this will happen — but I'm not yet quite clear as to which way the Government will go. We can only hope that better

sense will prevail — but we don't know yet.

● Does the Rhodesia Front Party have any constructive and meaningful future in the role of the country, looking at it in the long term?

The Rhodesia Front Party clearly represents our White population, which is, in it

self, in the interest of the future of the country. We can play a big part in maintaining peace and prosperity for the future. At the moment, we are being allowed to do this.

● With the name 'Rhodesia' being rapidly phased out of every aspect of Zimbabwe, has consideration been given to changing the name of the RF Party to the Zimbabwe Front Party?

We have a committee sitting at present who are looking into the position of the Party. The official title of the Party will certainly be looked at, but I can categorically say it will never be called the Zimbabwe Front Party.

● Do you think that the tenets and values of justice in Zimbabwe are as they were regarded in the past, particularly in the light of the recent trial of Minister Edgar Tekere?

If we were to disregard the Tekere trial then I can say that the whole concept of justice has retained its high standards.

● Can you comment on the imminent takeover of the media?

In principle, I believe it is wrong — although I have no time for the local Press. They did not play the game during the war years. I have no time for them — but we never contemplated a takeover.

This worries me as it looks as though we are heading for a one-party state.

● Recently, a number of Australian teachers arrived in the country to take up teaching posts. Would you still say that Zimbabwe was a country to which you would recommend people of other lands to immigrate?

This is a tough time for Whites in this country and no one knows where and how things are going to end. I cannot give an honest answer to that question at this stage other than to say that anyone coming to Zimbabwe today would be taking a big chance.

[Photo caption]

"Best wishes to The Citizen. We need the support you chase are giving us," said Mr IAN SMITH as he pointed out the uncertain future which lay ahead for Zimbabwe. A move from the West and South Africa was the future he predicted for the former Rhodesia.

[Photo caption]

Although now living in the elite suburb of Belgraveia, Mr IAN SMITH's heart still lies in his farm in Selouswe in spite of the tasteless furnishings of his present home in S-lacary.

## NURSING ASSOCIATION TO GO MULTIRACIAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 81 p 8

[Text]

**PRETORIA.** The South African Nurses' Association has decided to go multi-racial at its highest levels.

At separate conferences in Pretoria last week, White, Indian, Coloured and Black nurses decided by a large majority to embody multi-racialism in the Sana constitution, according to a statement released yesterday by the executive director, Miss Raine de Plessis.

It was decided that there would be seven regional boards which would elect the central board of the association.

All registered nurses will now pay an annual subscription of R20, all other categories R10 and non-practising nurses who wish to retain membership will pay R5 a year.

The statement added: "Black nurses raised the question of equal pay for equal work — a principle supported by the board — but accepted that within a professional organisation such as the Sana, differentiation in fees and privileges should not apply."

## Inflation

The Sana treasurer, Professor M. C. van Huysteen, said inflation had finally caught up with the association.

In proposing equal subscriptions for all members, she explained that members of Sana received the same benefits, regardless of race.

Two important principles have been embodied in the constitution: decentralisation and multi-national representation on the various boards.

In future the central board will be composed of members elected from and by the members of seven regional boards.

It was hoped this structure would relieve administrative pressures on the association's headquarters and that more nurses would be actively involved in managing the affairs of the association, the statement said.

'CITIZEN' COMMENTS ON U.S. INAUGURATION, HOSTAGES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Awesom Task"]

[Text]

TODAY will see the inauguration of the 40th President of the United States. He is the oldest man to take the oath of office in 17 days' time he will turn 70. If he serves for three months he will also surpass the record set by President Eisenhower of being the oldest incumbent of the Oval Office in the White House. But it is safe to say that few previous Presidents have been greeted with such anxiety and high hopes as Ronald Reagan. His is an awesome task. He succeeds probably the weakest and most ineffective American leader for decades. He will have to return his country to its former position as the only power capable of opposing Soviet expansionism. He must regain the confidence of his people, who have by and large lost faith in the Presidency. He must restore the trust of America's allies in her willingness to stand up for friends and not take the easy road of expediency. He must, in short, again take up the leadership of the Western democracies and show that the four-year hiatus of the Carter Administration will be wiped off the slate. We believe he can do this. So, in the global sense, we can be thankful the new head of the United States and the Western alliance is a man who is not prepared to allow the Russians to do as they like, wherever they like, without effective restraints. Not that President Reagan is a warmonger. If he were, the American people would not have chosen him. They are still too much caught up in their post-Vietnam mood against foreign military involvements. But the way to avoid war is to be so strong that your enemy will not risk a conflict. President Reagan's general policy is that the United States and the West must give Moscow clear and unmistakable signals concerning their vital interests. Africa, in particular, will benefit from a stronger global strategy.

We will, we are sure, no longer have to watch in alarm the arrogant advance of Russia and the inability of America to stop it.

There might be some scary moments from time to time as an invigorated and resolute United States confronts the Kremlin, but we do not think this will result in a direct military confrontation.

And although the new Administration will still want to see change in South Africa, we can be assured that its voice will no longer be so strident, since we approach issues from a similar conservative base.

We will be given a chance to get on with our own affairs and resolve our own problems without the likes of Moose, McHenry and Co to interfere.

We wish President Reagan strength, good fortune and the support he will need in bearing these heavy responsibilities.

#### "Last Act"

AT LONG last the final instalment of the drawn-out American hostages serial is drawing to a close.

It was a scenario marked for its fluffed lines, stumbling entrances and inglorious exits.

Outgoing President Jimmy Carter's last walk-on part on the international stage was probably affixing his signature to the agreement with Iran which enabled the 52 Americans to go home.

They had spent some 64 weeks in captivity, during which time nothing much was achieved towards their liberation except a hopelessly botched rescue attempt costing the lives of eight US servicemen and the loss of billions of dollars' worth of material.

It did show up, however, the singular ineptitude with which President Carter and his Administration had handled foreign affairs during his tenure in the White House.

No wonder the American people plumped for the more dynamic Ronald Reagan when they went to the polls last November.

It seemed at one stage, less than a month ago, that the unfinished business of the hostages would be dumped in the lap of the incoming President. Even now the Reagan Administration will have to deal with the vexing problem of carrying out the United States' part in the deal, not the least of which is ensuring a smooth transfer of the remaining unfrozen Iranian assets to Algeria.

Perhaps the quick change in attitude of the previously recalcitrant Iranians may be ascribed to a dawning realisation that the new leading man was likely to rewrite the script to suit his own style, letting the good guys win for a change.

It is quite likely that the Ayatollah Khomeini and his Revolutionary Council decided their earlier assessment of "dogs that bark don't bite" would no longer be valid after today, and that the newly bared teeth were capable of inflicting painful injuries.

Whatever the case may be, we are happy for the American nation that their people are being returned after so long, and we wish those who might have suffered a speedy recovery from their traumatic ordeal.

What a nice inaugural present their arrival in the US must be.

C80: 4420

# NP GIVING PRIORITY TO SCHEDULING OF NEXT ELECTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The time when the next general election should take place is apparently receiving priority in high National Party circles at this stage judging by the talk as MPs converge on Cape Town for the new session.

There appears to be two main schools of opinion on the issue. One group within the NP feels that an election must be held only after the Prime Minister has established his envisaged reform policies, while the other believes a general election must be held before many discriminatory measures are scrapped and major reform measures are launched in Parliament.

Dates being mentioned for an early election vary from May and November this year to February and May next year.

## Timing

If any decision of an early election is taken an announcement to the effect is expected to be made only in good time for the election and not long before the time.

The Cabinet met briefly in Cape Town yesterday and will continue with its normal pre-session meeting today.

Apart from arguments for and against an early election, politicians are also discussing the "silent Premiership rat race in view of a possible future vacancy".

Some believe that the Premier, Mr P W Botha, will be available for the position of Executive State President should that position be established and they are already quietly canvassing for their candidates.

The parliamentary Electoral College meets on Thursday to elect eight of the 12 nominated members to Parliament.

## Nominations

The National Party's four provincial caucuses met in Cape Town yesterday to make their seven nominations, while the Progressive Federal Party is expected to nominate Professor Nic Olivier as its only nominated MP.

The seven National Party nominations are Senator Jack Steyn, Senator Andries Vimer and Senator Lucas van den Bergh for the Transvaal, Mr Wouter Kringsinger and Senator Jan Dippenaar for the Cape, Senator Toy Vermeulen for the Free State and Senator H Kloppe for Natal.

Political observers said yesterday there was no doubt that old and experi-

anced party hands had a better chance to be nominated by their colleagues than outsiders, whether they were outstanding experts or not.

Regarding the Transvaal NP's choices, there is also no doubt that the nominations were fought on the conservative verligte lines and that Treurnicht supporters had no problem in getting their three candidates nominated.

It is understood that Senator Steyn, former general secretary of the Transvaal NP, got 44 votes, Senator Visser 38, Senator Van den Bergh 37, and the two verligtes who fell out, Dr J Vilonei, a former Krugersdorp MP, and Mr P G du Plessis, editor of *Roofstad*, 37 and 36.

#### Accusations

Behind the scenes the verligtes immediately accused the conservatives of having put in a lot of canvassing, but their accusations were met with the well-known answer: Et tu, Brute.

It is accepted that the supporters of Messrs Vilonei and Du Plessis must have done a considerable amount

of canvassing themselves to have achieved the support they did.

It is to be noted that not one of the four provincial branches of the National Party nominated outside experts in the economic or academic fields.

#### Topic

An issue which is an ardent topic of behind-the-scenes debate in NP circles in Cape Town at present is the form Parliament should take: a single Parliament for Whites, Coloureds and Indians; one Parliament with two or more voters' rolls, or one Parliament with three chambers, one for each of the different races.

Many Nationalists reject anything in the unitarian line as not being NP policy and they also reject anything in the line of a federation of the FFP's consensus politics.

Others, however, believe that a unique system accommodating the Coloureds and Indians on the highest level should be found and established and it appears that this will be one of the first headaches of the President's Council.



## COAL SALES INCREASE, PROFITS DROP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 81 p 19

[Text]

THE Rand Mines group's two coal producers — Witbank Colliery and Wedgedacht Exploration Company — both showed increased sales during the quarter ended December 1980.

However, Witbank's after-tax profit fell by R3,3-million as a result of a R2,3-million increase in tax and because of the combination of higher costs and the fact that most of the higher sales tonnage came from Durha, which yields lower revenue per ton sold.

Tonnage sold by Witbank rose from 2,5-million tons to 2,8-million tons, but working profit fell from R13,8-million to R12,1-million.

After net sundry revenue of R289 000 (R548 000) pre-tax profit amounted to R13,4-million against R14,6-million in the previous quarter. Tax took R4,7-million (R2,5-million), leaving net taxed profits of R8,7-million against R12,1-million in the previous quarter.

Capital expenditure fell from R9,3-million to R4,5-million, which explains the increase of R2,3-million in tax.

Escom funding for Durha was

virtually unchanged at R3,1-million and there are commitments for further capital expenditure (excluding Escom's Durha funding) of some R22-million. The estimated capital expenditure on Durha for the remainder of the current financial year is R18,5-million.

At Wedgedacht the tonnage sold recovered to 326 144 tons from the low level of 277 630 tons in the September quarter.

As a result working profit rose from R250 000 to R1-million. Net railway revenue (which is paid every six months) totalled R760 000 (R15 000 in the previous quarter) which, together with sundry revenue, resulted in profit before tax virtually doubling from R340 000 to R1,8-million. Tax took R845 000 (there was a tax credit of R25 000 in the previous quarter), leaving net taxed profits of R1,2-million, compared with R1-million in the previous quarter.

Capital expenditure dropped slightly from R781 000 to R579 000. There are commitments for capital expenditure of R730 000 and the estimated total capex for the rest of the year is R3,3-million.

## EXPANSION OF RICHARD'S BAY COAL FACILITIES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jan 81 p 20

[Article by Gordon Knowler]

[Text]

**A MASSIVE** contract worth R47-million has been awarded to a South African firm, Candac Construction, for the dredging and expanding of the coal terminal berthing facilities at Richard's Bay, designed to handle ships of up to 250 000 tons.

The firm, previously known as Christians and Nielsen, has been responsible for major expansion work at many South African harbours, particularly at Durban, where it was responsible for the building of the new piers No 1 and 2.

The contract is part of an expansion programme involving about R350-million for the Richards Bay Coal Terminal Company which will provide many job opportunities for South Africans during its 3-year term and when completed help boost the country's foreign exchange earnings.

**Strategic**

Coal as a commodity has assumed probably more strategic importance than oil, since oil producing countries have held the free world to ransom over price, and demand for this source of energy will increase.

Candac were awarded the contract in December and work began on doubling the existing coal wharf from two to four berths an extension of 700 metres with a draught of 18 metres at low tide. This will eventually be dredged to a depth of 23 metres which will allow the quays to take ships of 250 000 tons.

At present the terminal has an export capacity of 28-million tons of coal annually, but the extensions will boost this figure to 44-million tons a year from 1984 when the expansion will be complete.

**Eroded**

The third quay of 350 metres will be ready in January 1983 and the fourth a year later. One of the world's biggest cutter suction dredgers, RB 2 is due at Richards Bay towards the end of March and will be joined later in the year by the smaller trailer hopper suction dredger Atlantic.

Between them, these two vessels will dredge about 14-million cubic metres of earth, comprising four categories, sand, silt, clay and silt stone.

This will be used for the reclamation of the area to the north side of the harbour which has been eroded by wave and wind action and pure sea sand will be taken off-shore to reclaim the area

set aside for the storage of coal. The dredging contract will run for about two years.

#### Phone links

Gert Ton Larsen, of Candac told me yesterday that his company would build their own caissons on which would be roughly the size of a 9-storey building and would number 25. Each would measure 18 m wide 28 m high and 28 m long.

These would be floated in place after the necessary foundations had been prepared and then sunk into position. Provision is made within the caissons to pipe water and carry telephone links.

A spokesman for the consultants of the Coal Terminal Company said a loan of R300-million including finance charges, had been

raised locally through Barclays Merchant Bank to cover the cost of the phase 3 expansion programme.

#### Loading

New handling equipment would increase the tonnage an hour from 4 500 to 5 500 tons an hour and the ship loading rate from 6 000 to 8 000 tons an hour.

The rail system would also have to be upgraded to take new unit trains consisting of 200 trucks carrying 16 000 tons of coal at a time.

At present trains total 84 trucks carrying about 5 000 tons of coal.

Tenders for the major equipment would probably be awarded in July and those for the civil contracts in April, this year.

CS0: 4420

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

FERTILIZER DEAL WITH USSR--Johannesburg--"We supply no fertilizer to the Soviet Union," was the comment yesterday by Brian Birney, trade manager of Fedmis, referring to various French reports that his company was involved in a large increase in trade between South Africa and the Soviet Union--with political implications. According to these reports in French papers, Moscow was to minimize pressure against apartheid and the Soviet Government would work for a stable white regime which would supply minerals. Secret talks were allegedly held several months ago in Zurich, Switzerland, on overcoming the problems for the Soviet Union resulting from the trade boycott established after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Fedmis reportedly reached an agreement with the Russians toward the end of last year to deliver about 490,000 tons of phosphoric acid to the Soviet Union in coordination with Anglo-American Corporation and Wozchod trade bank to handle gold transactions. The only reaction from government sources was by a Foreign Affairs Department official who said he had not heard about the French press reports and that South Africa did not support trade boycotts. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Jan 81 p 4]

COMMENTS ON HAIG APPOINTMENT--President-elect Ronald Reagan has decided to appoint Gen Alexander Haig, former chief adviser to President Nixon and NATO commander, as secretary of state--the first time since Gen George Marshall that a military man has occupied this highest American cabinet post. By choosing General Haig for secretary of state, Mr Reagan will certainly be keeping his promises to establish a stronger American foreign policy. The general's career and statements show that he supports maximum exercise of American power in negotiations and competition with the Soviet Union. He will be categorized more as a hawk than a dove. From South Africa's point of view, it is also significant that earlier this year, before a congressional subcommittee, General Haig affirmed the importance of South Africa's minerals to the United States and said this should be taken into account in formulating policy. It can thus be expected that foreign policy under General Haig will change from the friendly approach of the Carter Administration. There will not be a return to the cold war, but America's worldwide strategic interests will be handled with conviction. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 18 Dec 80 p 12]

CSO: 4408

## NSIBANDZE WARNS OF WORLD'S DANGERS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Jan 81

[Text] The Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, addressing the annual conference of the Swaziland Conference of Churches, yesterday expressed concern at the numerous problems confronting the world today, particularly the lack of peace.

Senator Nsibandze said the people of Swaziland must count themselves as very lucky in that through the Lord's mercy the nation continues to enjoy sustained peace and stability.

However, he warned the nation not to be complacent but to strive always to commit all its plans to the Lord, to fight against the ever rising tide of sin in all its manifestations.

"We know that throughout the world and at various times in history, many Kingdoms have risen and fallen due to sinfulness and disobedience to God through complacency and eventual decay affecting the entire social fabric of society," he said.

The main problems confronting the world today he said, were ideological conflicts, power politics, religious and political divisions, racial conflicts and oppression, economic exploitation, boundary disputes, civil wars, and international terrorism.

Within each country, governments, the Deputy Prime Minister said, were faced with rising unemployment and crime rates, ignorance, hunger, poverty and disease and increasingly permissive society leading to general social decadence.

Senator Nsibandze also expressed concern at what he called the prolonged failure by the three local organisations--the Conference of Churches, the Council of Churches and the League of Churches--to come to a general agreement on how they would jointly utilise the religious radio broadcasts.

"These organisations have been discussing the 'modus operandi' for almost one year and by the looks of things, no solution seems to be in sight; however, I do hope that sooner or later this long outstanding issue will be resolved once and for all," said the Deputy Prime Minister.

He thanked the conference for its humanitarian efforts in providing refuge and other forms of social assistance to the refugees in Swaziland.

He said he was particularly grateful because between the conference and government there is considerable co-operation on the refugee issue. He also congratulated the conference for the service and facilities it has provided for the youth.

He declared: "You know yourselves that the development of youth is an important investment which any country can make for itself, especially if such development is built on the foundations laid by our Lord Jesus Christ."

Welcoming the Deputy Prime Minister, the President of the Swaziland Conference of Churches, Dr. A.B. Gamedze, said it was the policy of his organisation that all its annual general meetings should be officially opened by the Prime Minister of this country.

Senator Nsibandze is presently Acting Prime Minister in the absence of Prince Mabandla who is on an official visit to South Korea.

CSO: 4420

JAPANESE HELP IN COAL PROBE REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 12 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The Japanese government is to finance the exploration of the deep coal drilling project at Lubhuku, halfway between Phuzumoya and Mpaka in the lowveld, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism announced last Friday.

The government of Japan will also provide about E600,000 to pay for the various costs associated with the project over the next two years.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Japanese government has appointed through its International Aid Agency (JICA), one of Japan's major international mining companies, Sumitomo Coal Mining Company, to provide consultancy and supervision for the project.

Lubhuku area is considered by experts in the Geological Survey and Mines Department to be underlain by coal seams which would be of great national importance as a major resource of fuel.

Last month, the Minister for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Prince Nqaba, welcomed to Swaziland the Lubhuku Study Team headed by Mr. H. Nozaki.

The Minister was particularly grateful with this aid which he hoped might in the future be extended to cover other areas of coalfield.

The project is being divided into two phases, the first of which is due to be completed by March this year and the second early next year.

CSO: 4420

# TREMENDOUS PROGRESS IN ZANZIBAR SINCE REVOLUTION NOTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

**TANZANIANS** yesterday marked the 17th anniversary of the Zanzibar Revolution happy in that the Isles have seen tremendous progress since 1964.

At the same time, we are proud that the Revolution has brought the peoples of the Isles and Mainland Tanzania even closer. This is out of a realisation that it was the Sultanate and colonial regimes which divided us most.

The Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, especially under the leadership of the late Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume, is credited with having formalised the union of Zanzibar and Tanganyika only months after the glorious Revolution.

And the foundation laid by the founding fathers of the United Republic of Tanzania, has further seen the union consolidate. It

is for this reason that today we have only one political party — Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM).

There are also a number of areas which come under the union. Most notable is the 20-year Development Plan which involves both the Isles and the Mainland.

All in all, the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council has since 1964 been active in laying the groundwork leading to the achievements which we are most proud of.

Special mention should be made of the 1979 Zanzibar Constitution, a logical continuation of a commitment by the Revolutionary Council enshrined in Decree Number Five of 1964.

The Constitution has confirmed the democratic process in the Isles. For the first time since the Revolution, the people of Zanzibar now participate fully



in electing their President. Members of the Revolutionary Council and Members of the House of Representatives.

In other words, the people of Zanzibar are now directly involved in deciding their own affairs and their own development priorities, an unheard of thing during the Sultanate regime.

Progress has also been made in a number of fields including health, education and other social services. This has released the latent energy for development — industrial and agricultural.

However, this does not mean that the Isles have been spared the economic problems afflicting the rest of the world. Indeed, Zanzibar has been just as hard hit.

Therefore, the task ahead of the people of Zanzibar is to unite in fighting these problems. Hard work, diligence and determination are the sure way out.

We have determined to build a socialist and self-reliant society and this is our task. It also calls for vigilance against saboteurs from within and outside. Vigilance is the responsibility of everybody.

**JUMBE CALLS FOR HARD WORK TO IMPLEMENT DEVELOPMENT**

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruwa]

[Text]

**THE Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, yesterday said that implementation of the remaining part of the Isles Three-Year Development Plan and the forthcoming joint Five-Year Development Plan with the Mainland would call for hard work.**

Addressing a mass rally at Amani Stadium in the afternoon, Ndugu Jumbe asked the people to utilise their experiences of the Three Year Plan and fully prepare for implementation of future development programmes.

Speaking at the climax of the celebrations to mark the 17th anniversary of the Isles Revolution, he said right now the people of Zanzibar had before them for implementation, the remaining part of the Three-Year Development Plan for the Isles, the 20-Year Development Plan and the Five-Year Development Plan being prepared jointly with Mainland.

He explained that implementation of the Three-Year Development Plan was adversely beset by problems which included shortage of power, manpower and implements.

Ndugu Jumbe said that it had also been noted that the plan was hastily prepared. As a result, the people of Zanzibar had implemented it like someone being taught to swim by dipping in deep water alone.

He said that he hoped the people would learn from the experiences gained during implementation of the plan in readiness for implementing the forthcoming joint Five-Year Plan taking off in the middle of this year.

"It is our hope that we in the Isles would have learnt from past mistakes the preparation and implementation of the Three-Year Development Plan", he said.

Ndugu Jumbe advised that the forthcoming Five-Year Plan should consider the financial ability of the country, the implements of work

available and also proper and well worked out targets to be achieved.

For proper implementation, he explained, we must assess and understand the prevailing situation, work out implementable strategies, properly assign responsibility and muster the will for work.

What faced the country now, he said, was to muster the necessary will to face the challenge before us. He said that the challenges facing the country between 1981 and 1985 were immense but could be successfully faced.

Hard work is needed in the economic development field, he added.

Ndugu Jumbe appealed to leaders to properly interpret directives and plans through action so that "we could rebuild the economy and improve the state of our social services".

## MEASURES TO IMPROVE DISTRIBUTION OF ESSENTIAL GOODS URGED

### Need for Supervision of Distribution

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

FOR quite some time now, the people have been loudly complaining about shortages of essential goods. The goods are appallingly absent under normal channels.

At the same time, the people are fully aware of the presence of these goods, though not in big enough quantities to satisfy the demands of everybody.

What has been more puzzling, is the manner in which whatever is available is distributed. The situation defies description. For deliberate efforts are being made to circumvent all official distribution channels.

The irony of the matter is that some of the people entrusted with the responsibility to make the system work, are the

very ones in the forefront to sabotage everything.

It is a fact that the problem of distribution of goods has been adversely affected by low production leading to shortages.

But there can be no arguments that the problem has been complicated by slackness on the part of those in authority to supervise the distribution of the little that is available.

The present situation is such that the goods have ended up in the hands of profiteers and smugglers who are cashing in on the general poor economic situation in the country to amass goods and then sell them at the price of their choice.

And this is happening under the very nose of those in authority leading to suspicions that they collude

with the crooks simply for the sake of a little (call it big) *chai*.

Some people in authority have of late been issuing the so-called *vibali maalum* (special permits) allowing individuals to buy goods direct from factories apparently on behalf of Regional Trading Companies or village shops!

As a result no goods trickle down to the intended consumers. It is hoarded for sale

in the dark alleys of *magendo* and at *muendo wa kuruha* (unofficial prices) which the majority Tanzanians can ill-afford.

The Government has declared that the burden of our economic difficulties has to be shared as equally as possible by all Tanzanians. On the question of goods some dirty elements are loading it over the whole nation. It is with this urgency that the Party National Executive Council (NEC) moved at the weekend not only to crack down on hoarders

and smugglers, but also pin down leadership at all levels to supervise distribution of goods.

For a start, *vibali maalum* have been banned. But the Party should go further directing the government to crack down the bad elements in the leadership and in society to explain themselves.

The people know the crooks. They should be encouraged to point them out. This would be in line with Mwalimu Nyerere's declaration yesterday that 1981 should be the year of fighting economic saboteurs.

## Tanga Region Meat Shortages

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jan 81 p 3

[Text]

A number of butcheries in Tanga Region have been forced to close down due to shortage of meat currently being experienced in the region.

The shortage which still threatens the closure of more others is more acute in Muheza District, where three butcheries have already stopped business.

The Muheza District Development Director, Ndugu F. Mlay, has told *Shuhani* that the situation there was "very bad", and called for an immediate solution to the problem. He said he was considering meeting the Regional Development Director soon to "see what we can do about it at regional level".

The situation is the same in Korogwe District where it has forced butchers to call for a new set of prices of meat.

However, the Korogwe District Development Director, Ndugu M. A. Babu, said the price proposals put forward by the butchers are too high to be accepted.

He said the office of the district livestock development

officer had been directed to assess the situation before any ruling on the new prices could be made.

The shortage of meat in Tanga Region, which relies on cattle from Arusha, Shinyanga and Singida regions, is attributed to short supply of cattle at the Korogwe Market which caters for the whole region.

The shortage has caused prices of cattle at the market to shoot up from around 1,000/- per head to over 4,500/-, involving hard bargaining with the cattle owners.

The situation is said to have been aggravated by the "invasion" of the market by Dar es Salaam cattle dealers who are reported to be readily willing to pay the prohibitive prices to cattle owners.

Meanwhile, the General Manager of the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company (TLMC), Ndugu P. Mwisombela, has assured the general public that the present meat shortage which has hit many parts of the country was a temporary one.

He said that the shortage would soon ease when the

supply of cattle in various cattle markets in the region improves.

A number of government leaders in Tanga last week expressed concern over the meat situation in the region and urged the Ministry of Livestock Development to find ways of solving the problem.

One of the ways they had proposed was the introduction of a weighing system for all cattle in the market so that they are sold according to their weight and not by bargaining.

Ndugu Mwisombela explained that the shortage had been caused mainly by the imposition of cholera quarantines in some parts of the country and the change of vegetation in various regions following the start of the rainy season last November which had affected the health of many cattle.

Many cattle in different parts of the country have lost weight because of eating new grass following the arrival of rainy season. As a result cattle owners stopped selling them for fear of fetching poor prices in the market, he explained.

PRIME MINISTER STRESSES NEED FOR EXPANDED OUTPUT OF CROPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, has said the main task facing Tanzania now is to expand cash and food crop production to enable the country become self-reliant.

Ndugu Msuya said development of agriculture should receive top priority because this is the only area from which the country can generate enough foreign exchange for the purchase of needed technology and services to affect the country's industrialization programme.

The Prime Minister, was addressing the on-going seminar for Members of the Zanzibar House of Representatives here yesterday on the contribution of agriculture and industries to national development. He said Tanzania has to strive to be self-reliant in food.

He singled out excessive food imports and stagnation in cash crop production for export as some of the problems which have afflicted the country's economic situation.

"Unless something is done to raise food crop production for local consumption and

cash crop for export, it will be difficult for Tanzania to guarantee either her political or economic independence", he warned.

On food production, Ndugu Msuya said the aim should be not only to produce enough for local consumption but also for setting up a strategic food reserve and for export.

The Prime Minister said alongside efforts to produce surplus food stuffs, attention should also be made to increase the growing of coffee, cotton, cloves, sisal and copra in order to generate more foreign exchange to meet Tanzania's import requirements.

He explained that when the agricultural sector is well established, it will generate not only additional foreign exchange but also provide raw materials for industries to be set up.

Ndugu Msuya told the seminar that considering the key role the agricultural sector is expected to play in the country's development, it is essential that factories to produce farm inputs, fertiliser and chemicals, are given priority.

He said emphasis should also be put on building of light consumer industries to produce textiles, leather goods, cement, corrugated iron sheets and the like to enable the country save foreign exchange that would otherwise be needed to import such commodities.

Ndugu Msuya, who arrived here yesterday, was met at the Zanzibar Airport by the Minister of State in the Office of the Vice-President, Ndugu Aboud Twaib and other Party and Government leaders. He later returned to Dar es Salaam.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Feb. 10 1981

